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VOL. III.

On the Nature and Defects of the Constitution of the English East India Company, with an Account of the India House.

(Illustrated by an highly-finished Engraving.)

OF all political tyrannies, the aristocratic has ever been found the most partial and oppressive, and of all aristocracies, that of a trading company is the worst, from its being most likely to abuse its power. Other governments are distinguished by something noble and generous, which compensates in some degree, the severities of the despotism they exert, but that of a company of merchants is founded in a sordid avarice, and a contempt of all institutions which do not favour their gains. This has frequently been verified in ancient times, and in latter ages has been practically exemplified in Venice and Genoa.

The Dutch East India Company is aristocratic in its executive, but it is the subject of a democratic trading state, which has established such effectual checks on all entrusted operative powers in India, as serve fully to prevent public oppression and individual rapine.

The English East India Company was originally intended for a mere trading community, and is, by its own constitution, as unfit to exercise sovereign authority, as, by the constitution of the kingdom, it must be unequalled either to acquire or possess it.

The company is institutionally a democratic body, the supreme power, even over the management of their commercial concerns, being placed, at large, in the hands of all proprietors who have five hundred pounds stock: and so entirely popular is the government of this commercial community, that any nine proprietors, who are qualified for voting at their meetings, or general courts, can at any time require and procure the assembling of the whole body for specified business; where a majority of the members is entitled to demand whatever informations or inspections they please; to regulate dividends, to establish bye laws and resolutions, and to order their being carried into execution by their substitutes, the twenty-four directors, who go out by rotation, and part of whom are annually chosen.

Such is the constitution of this incorporated community; which is suitable to the nature and ends of its institution, being the employment of the joint stock in commerce, to their own advantage; and at the same time, the benefit of the state. The exclusive right of trade granted them, was for the sake of encouraging a new and important branch of commerce, which might prove beneficial to the kingdom, and which was not likely, perhaps, at that time, to be properly undertaken or prosecuted on any other conditions. This is the only constitutional defence of exclusive rights by charter. But whilst the company was pursuing its trade with the prospect of its own interest, and the confinement of all emolument to itself, it was to be considered as acting in trust for the public, under the protection and controul of

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government;

government; because, like that which is carried on between Great Britain and any other country, the commerce with India is the commerce of the state.

But the circumstances of the company have been materially changed within these few years. By its own forces, with those of the kingdom, it has acquired immense territories. And though, of right, they can only belong to the state, yet hitherto they have been withheld, or rather farmed to the company, together with the persons and rights of their numerous inhabitants, for a stipulated annual sum. The company, therefore, exercises in those territories not only its former commercial rights, but the power of despotic sovereigns, equally over their fellow European subjects, and the helpless subdued Asiatics; for it is lamentable to consider, that there are no courts of justice in those countries, effectual for the due protection of either.

The following, therefore, are now become interesting objects of consideration:—Whether the protection and government of such extensive and populous provinces as constitute a great empire, and the management and appropriation of a yearly revenue of several millions sterling, can wisely or safely be trusted, without adequate checks on the part of the crown and the people, to the care of a fluctuating, democratic community of traders; composed not only of the native subjects of Great Britain, but of aliens of all countries and religions.

From what we have seen, it may even be apprehended, that one man might obtain the command of the company, by means of wealth acquired in its service; and, by a dexterous management of a split stock, perhaps influence such measures as might endanger the Asiatic territorial possessions, and the India trade of this nation.

Whatever view we take of the constitution of this company, to whom such immense territories are entrusted, and with them no inconsiderable portion of the national influence and power in Europe, it must appear, that such possessions are of too much consequence to be abandoned to Directors; who, it may be feared, are on many accounts but ill qualified for the management of concerns of such infinite importance; being generally elected by the combinations and intrigues of a few monied men, who may be actuated by no better motives than the acquisition of power and influence to themselves, and of rapid fortunes to their families and dependants.

But whether the directors act under the influence of others, or not, when we consider what they have at their disposal, both in England and India, where there is so much to bestow, and consequently, so much to acquire, in the civil, military, and maritime departments; so many preferences to be given in a variety of employments, and likewise in almost all kinds of dealings; where the whole quantity of stock is so limited, and of course, the whole number of proprietors qualified for voting so small; while the requisite property for becoming a candidate for the Direction is so inconsiderable, in comparison with the many advantages which may be reaped, and the gratifications which may be conferred; and when it is farther considered, how much India stock usually belongs to foreigners abroad, to women, minors, and such proprietors as are not qualified for voting in the assemblies of the company; when we add all these circumstances together, the proofs daily given of the undue influence possessed by the Directors over the general body of the voters, can excite no wonder.

Thus the circumstances of the company have experienced the usual effect of time upon human institutions;—their situation has undergone such changes, that in name only can they be any longer considered as forming the same body. As this deviation from its original spirit has been the sudden effect of incidental circumstances, and not a natural progress to improvement from

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from any certain and known cause, it was not foreseen at the time of the grant of the original charter. There is nothing, therefore, either in the words or letter of this charter, which can impose a restraint upon its present spirit. The renewals of this charter have unfortunately copied the letter of the original deed, and considered but little the change of circumstances, which should naturally have introduced a correspondent change of policy. Many remedies, of a temporary nature, have not unfrequently been applied, but it has been the general defect of them all, that they have been proposed rather to promote the interest of a party, than to correct the evils of the system. Every one has agreed with one voice, that the present power of the East India Company, is equally contrary to the true interests of the company themselves, and inconsistent with their very nature, as a commercial body. The evident conclusion, that they ought to be deprived of the greater part of this power, has met with an equally general assent.—But for the purposes of the government of India, it is necessary that this power should be lodged somewhere,—this consideration has hitherto opposed all effectual reform, for no party has yet been willing to transfer this excessive power to its adversary. To this circumstance alone did the celebrated India Bill of Mr. Fox fall a sacrifice, and to this alone must the inefficacy of the present Board of Control be imputed.

The trade of this opulent company may be, in some degree, conceived from what may not improperly be called its Machinery, or dead stock of trade—such are its warehouses, which cover an extent of ground almost incredible. The India House is, moreover, not unworthy of the company, and the extent and variety of the business which is here transacted. It is built upon the scite of a very ancient house, formerly inhabited by Sir William Craven, and in Pennants's Survey of London, stated to be one of the "oldest houses in the oldest streets in London." It was not burned down in the great fire of London, and was not unfrequently visited both by antiquarians and historians, as the most complete model of domestic architecture. "The rooms of the house now owned by Sir William Craven; (says a cotemporary of Sir William's,) are noble monuments of the taste of the last century. This house is so ancient, that I cannot discover when it was built;—it has been often repaired, but the divisions and ornaments of the present apartments, are evidently those of the last century. The original dimensions of the rooms appear to have been double what they are at present."

Upon this scite was the present India House built. Mr. Jupp, a celebrated artist, was the architect, and had sufficient taste to adopt, in the interior of the building, the model of the house he removed. The Hall of the East India Company, is said to be of the same proportions with the former apartment upon the same scite. It is much admired, and is, doubtless, well adapted to its purpose, that of a sale room to the company. If it has any defect, it is, that the light is unequally distributed, and that in some parts it is absolutely obscure.

The Front of the India House has been much censured by modern architects; and, it must be confessed, not without some reason. It is, doubtless, one of the first rules in architecture, as in the other fine arts, that the parts should not only bear a relation to the whole, but that every part should have a relation peculiarly its own. The front of the India House is exceptionable in both parts of this rule—it is much too long and too heavy for the building of which it is a part; and as a front is very defective in simplicity. Its ornaments and design are much too general—they are, for the most part, as applicable to every other trading house, as to the India House. In a word, the whole conception must be acknowledged to be somewhat too much in the style of common-place. The figures, moreover, are too

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thickly grouped, and the mob of Deities are certainly very ill placed.—Such is the India House, the scene of more business, the Bank alone excepted, than any other public or private structure in the metropolis. It was the boast of a philosopher, that his house was rather known by him, than himself by his house. The same remark, perhaps, may be applied to the India House—it would excite little curiosity, unless belonging to the most opulent and most powerful company in Europe. We have only to conclude with a wish, that the encrescening empire of this company may not become too weighty for the shoulders upon which it leans.

Inquiry into the justice of Mr. Heron's Assertion, that Mr. Dunning was the Author of the Letters of Junius.

MR. EDITOR,

IN one of your late Monthly Registers, I engaged myself to enter into an enquiry of the foundation of Mr. Heron's assertion, that Mr. Dunning, the late Lord Ashburton, was the author of the Letters of Junius. It was my intention to have commenced this examination in your last Register, but business of more immediate concern to myself, has detained me from the execution of my purpose till the present moment. But I now hasten to discharge myself of my promise.

It appears to me, upon revolving the subject in my mind, that the most effectual means to bring our enquiry to any satisfactory deduction, will be to commence it with a review of the period in which Junius wrote; and, apparently, acted. It is only by an accurate knowledge of this period, and a most intimate acquaintance with the state of parties, that Junius can be even fully understood. Add to this, that Junius and Mr. Dunning must be either the same, according to Mr. Heron's assertion, or have nothing to say to each other, according to mine, as the principles and party-leanings of the one were conformable or not with those of the other. If I can prove, in the course of this enquiry, that Junius speaks the language of one party, and Mr. Dunning of another, Mr. Heron, I think, must be content to acknowledge his error. With this purpose, I shall confine the subject of my present letter to a brief narrative of the state of parties at the period of the strictures of Junius.

It is unnecessary to say, that the present reign commenced with the system of favouritism, under the Earl of Bute, as minister. This system, previous to the accession of his Majesty to the throne, and whilst it was yet confined to the immediate friends of the father of the present king, was known by no other name than the Carlton House Cabal; but being introduced to action and to power, upon the commencement of the present reign, it was henceforward distinguished by the name of the Double Cabinet. Its more immediate friends and partizans assumed by way of distinction the rather invidious name of King's Friends.

With regard to the peculiar nature of this system, its chief aim, and its ordinary means to accomplish it, I must refer your readers to your Genealogical history of the Marquis of Lansdown, in the first volume of your Monthly Register. You have there explained this system so fully, that I could only repeat what you have said. I shall content myself therefore, in this place, by adding, that the Double Cabinet was the secret and immediate party of the crown, and that their chief purpose was to maintain the full exercise of the prerogative, and to elude the restraints, which in a free government, like that of England, was imposed by a necessary respect to the voice of the people. To effect this purpose, a minister was fixed upon, and compelled to pursue the will of the Cabinet—the people, perhaps, murmured,

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murmured—the Cabinet then sacrificed its minister, and the people were silenced. Such was their usual artifice. Such is the system which continued during the greater part of the present reign, and against which the most eloquent declamation of Junius is directed.

Mr. George Grenville had been appointed one of the half-ministers, when popular clamour compelled the Earl of Bute to a momentary retreat. He had scarcely retired, however, when he repented of the successor, whom, from a false opinion of his docility, he had himself appointed. A negotiation was therefore immediately opened with Mr. Pitt, afterward Earl of Chatham. It is well known, that the firmness of this truly great man was equal to his other great qualities. The negotiation therefore came to nothing. Mr. Grenville kept his ground another session. It may well be supposed, that these intrigues and cabals greatly disgusted him. Several direct disagreements arose between himself and some of his patron's nearest friends. He imagined he began to take root. In consequence of this suspicion, Lord Bute's brother was dismissed; but he soon found to his cost, that he had over-rated his power. Mr. Pitt was again assailed through the Duke of Cumberland—Lord Lyttleton was proposed to preside at the Treasury; and several other arrangements were agreed upon. This negotiation met the fate of the former. Mr. Pitt refused to act with the Duke of Cumberland, and Lord Temple refused to take any part without Mr. Pitt. Both of them insisted, as an indispensable preliminary, that the Earl of Bute should not be one of the Cabinet. In this confused state of things, overtures were made to the party of the Old Whigs, or Rockingham party, and after some difficulty, the proposals were accepted—Mr. Grenville and the Bedford party were dismissed.

Thus terminated, under the influence of the Double Cabinet, the Grenville ministry, an administration appointed by the ruling faction for their supposed docility, and dismissed for no other cause, than that they aimed at an independence upon the Secret party. It was necessary to relate this in detail, as every page of Junius contains a reference to one or the other of these circumstances.

Lord Rockingham was now called to the treasury. This administration had many powerful impediments to struggle with; and was scarcely formed, when it received a mortal blow by the death of the Duke of Cumberland. Its popularity, moreover, excited the jealousy of the court, and thus disposed the Secret Cabinet to hasten the downfall of what threatened to become so powerful a rival. With some difficulty it lived its year out. In the summer of 1766, Mr. Pitt was prevailed on to accept the ministry, but without the name. Thus terminated the Rockingham, or Old Whig ministry.

In this third ministry, called arbitrarily either that of the Earl of Chatham (for Mr. Pitt was thus created upon its formation), or the Grafton ministry, nothing could present a more singular appearance than the cabinet—every party was admitted, and Whigs and Tories alike nominated. It consisted of the Duke of Grafton, as Lord Commissioner, Lord Shelburne, Lord Camden, Charles Townsend, General Conway, and Sir Charles Saunders. Lord Chatham, as Lord Privy Seal, was considered as their head, though nominally, the Duke of Grafton was the prime minister. Charles Townsend was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Dunning was now appointed Solicitor General. His talents and friendship with Lord Shelburne, recommended him to the Earl of Chatham, at a time when the greatest monarch in Europe would have purchased the friendship of that nobleman at the price of a fourth of his kingdom.

The reader will be pleased to remember, as one of the most important circumstances in our ensuing enquiry, the singular composition of this ministry.

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nistry. It was, in fact, a forced amalgamation of three parties—that of the Old Whigs; the party of the King's Friends, or Hanoverians, or Tories, as they were called; and the party composed of the friends of the Earl of Chatham—the Earl of Shelburne, and through him, Mr. Dunning was one of the latter.

With a composition of such discordant elements, it is no just subject of surprise, that every thing, in its subsequent action, was confusion and counteraction. By the intrigues of the party of the Double Cabinet, Charles Townshend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, passed secretly over to their party, and whatever the Earl of Chatham said in the House of Lords, his Chancellor of the Exchequer contradicted in the House of Commons. The infirmities of declining age prevented the Earl of Chatham from attendance in parliament, or in the Cabinet;—every thing, therefore, went against him;—Lord Shelburne was dismissed, and the Duke of Grafton was suspected to have betrayed him. Affairs continued in this situation till, in the language of the Earl of Chatham, not a second plank of the vessel originally launched was remaining. The Duke of Grafton was then out-voted in the cabinet, and the Grafton ministry dissolved. The Duke resigned.

Mr. Dunning, though pressed to remain in his place, gave in his resignation—but offered very generously to discharge the duties of his office, till another fit person should be appointed to succeed him. In this situation, during the several changes which occurred upon this general resignation of the late ministry, and particularly the appointment of Lord North to the place of the Duke of Grafton, Mr. Dunning remained inflexible, though pressed upon all sides to resume his post. At length, all attempts to bring him back to his former situation being fruitless, his resignation was accepted, and Mr. Thurlow, now Lord Thurlow, appointed in his room.

Thus, in the year 1770, terminated the Grafton ministry. I have confined the subject of this letter to the above detail, as necessary not only to the present enquiry, but even to a full comprehension of many passages of Junius. In my next I shall enter more immediately upon the arguments of Mr. Heron.

Charlotte-Street, Bloomsbury.

A. B.

Curious Particulars relating to Earthquakes, from an Original unpublished Letter of Bishop Berkeley.

MR. EDITOR,

I MAKE no apology for inclosing to you the following letter, from a man who is an ornament to the philosophy and literature of his country. It is from the celebrated Bishop Berkeley, and relates to some shocks of an earthquake in London, in 1751, a subject which may be interesting to many of your readers. The original is now in possession of Henry Grimstone, Esq. of Kensington.

I am, &c.

I. R.

SIR,

HAVING observed it has been offered as a reason to persuade the public that the late shocks felt in and about London were not caused by an earthquake, because the motion was lateral, which, it is asserted, the motion of an earthquake never is; I take upon me to affirm the contrary. I have, myself, felt an earthquake at Messina, in the year 1718, when the motion was horizontal, or lateral. It did no harm in that city, but threw down several houses about a day's journey from thence.

We are not to think the late shocks merely an airquake, as they call it, on account of signs and changes in the air, such being usually observed to

attend earthquakes. There is a correspondence between the subterraneous air, and our atmosphere. It is probable that storms, or great concussions of the air, do often, if not always, owe their origin to vapours, or exhalations, issuing from below. I remember to have heard Count Tezzain, at Catania, say, that some hours before the memorable earthquake of 1692, which overturned the whole city, he observed a line extended in the air; proceeding, as he judged, from exhalations poised and suspended in the atmosphere; also, that he heard a hollow frightful murmur, about a minute before the shock. Of 25,000 inhabitants, 18,000 absolutely perished, not to mention others who were miserably bruised and wounded. There did not escape so much as one single house. The streets were narrow, and the buildings high, so there was no safety in running into the streets: but in the first tremor which happens, a small space, perhaps a few minutes before the downfal, they found it the safest way to stand under a door-case, or at the corner of the house.

The Count was dug out of the ruins of his own house, which had overwhelmed about twenty persons, only seven whereof were got out alive. Though he rebuilt his house with stone, yet he ever after lay in a small adjoining apartment, made of reeds, and plaistered over. Catania was rebuilt more regular and beautiful than ever. The houses indeed were lower, and the streets broader than before, for security against future shocks. By their account, the first shock seldom or never does the mischief, but the *re-pliche*, as they term them, are most to be dreaded. The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot; *terra bollente di sotto in sopra*, to use their own expression. This sort of subsultive motion is ever accounted the most dangerous. Pliny, in the second book of his Natural History, observes, that all earthquakes are attended with a great stillness of air. The same was observed at Catania. Pliny further observes, that a murmuring noise precedes the earthquake. He also remarks, that there is *signum in celo preciditque motu futuro, aut interdiu, aut paulo post occasum sereno, ceu tenuis linea nubis in longum porrectæ spatium*;—which agrees with what was observed by Count Tezzain and others, at Catania. And all these things plainly shew the mistake of those who surmise that noise and signs in the air do not belong to, or betoken, an earthquake, but only an airquake. The naturalist above cited, speaking of the earth, saith, that *variequatitur* up and down sometimes, at others from side to side. He adds, that the effects are very various: cities one while demolished, another swallowed up: sometimes overwhelmed by water, at other times consumed by fire bursting from the earth. One while the gulph remains open and yawning: another the side closes, not leaving the least trace or sign of the city swallowed up.

Britain is an island, (*maritima autem maxime quatiuntur*, says Pliny), and in this island are many mineral and sulphureous waters.—I see nothing in the natural constitution of London which should render an earthquake improbable.—Whether there be any thing in the moral state thereof, I leave others to judge.

I am, &c.

G. CLOYNE.

Account of the Present State of Canterbury.

MR. EDITOR,

AS one of the most favourite amusements of my life is the constant perusal of the literature of the day, and as one or the other of the periodical works are seldom out of my hand, I conceive it a point of gratitude to contribute my mite to the assistance of the gentlemen who are concerned in them

them. I have lately had occasion, upon some point of business, to pay a short visit to the city of Canterbury; the following account of it may not be uninteresting to the greater part of your readers:—

The city is seated in a pleasant valley, about one mile wide, between hills of moderate height and easy ascent, with fine springs rising from them, besides which the river Stour runs through it. This stream, often dividing and meeting again, forms islands of various magnitudes—the western part of the city stands on one of those islands, and the coolness of the water gives a most agreeable freshness to this part of the town.

Of the antiquity of this city there cannot exist the slightest doubt. But as I am little of an antiquarian, I shall content myself with the mention, that every part of the city is full of Roman remains. Such are the gates of the buildings, the mosaic and other pavements, curious earthen ware, and coins innumerable, many of which are preserved in private collections, but from the general civility of the citizens, are accessible to every curious traveller.

The attention of the stranger upon his first entrance into Canterbury is directed to the castle. The castle, notwithstanding every assertion to the contrary, has evidently no appearance of Roman antiquity. I do not mean to assert, that the Romans had no castle in Canterbury, as there evidently exist many arguments to prove the contrary. In the first place, four of their fortresses are within a few miles walk of the city gates. Antoninus' Itinerary gives the distance of three of them from Durovernum, that is to say, Canterbury. But the present castle of Canterbury appears to have been the keep of a fortress within which it stood, and of which the bounds are still discoverable.

The castle in its present state, is 88 feet in length, and 80 in breadth. The two fronts have each two buttresses; and the walls, in general, are about eleven feet thick. Within the substance of the wall there is a well, descending from the top; and as the well passes down by the several apartments, there are open arches for the convenience of drawing water on every floor. This was a measure of security which was never neglected in old castles, during the times of the turbulent barons, under the feudal system.

The city walls are the next subject of the curiosity of the traveller. Every part of them presents the breaches made by the parliamentary forces in 1648. These breaches have been still farther enlarged by dilapidations at various periods since the time of Cromwell, and more particularly when the city was new paved in 1787; but the remainder continues more perfect than could be well expected.

The boast of Canterbury, and it must be confessed, its true boast, is its ancient, lofty, and majestic cathedral. The best and shortest eulogy of this structure would doubtless be, that it is worthy of the Being to whom it is dedicated. It is a noble and magnificent building, and cannot fail to imprint upon the mind, a strong sentiment of religious awe. Such seems to have been its effect upon its worthy and learned historian, Mr. Hasted, who expresses himself upon it with equal eloquence and piety. As the parts of it have been built in different ages, the architecture is various, and scarcely any part corresponds with that which adjoins to it, yet there is nothing of discordance in the general effect;—on the contrary, nothing can be more pleasing than the appearance of the whole. It is needless to enter into the detail of what has been so often described. It will be sufficient to add, that the choir is thought to be the most spacious of any in the kingdom. In 1704, the old monkish stalls were removed, and the present handsome ranges of seats erected in their stead. The throne, upon this occasion, was given by Archbishop Tension, and though small, and of no other materials than wainscot, cost 24*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* The workmanship is indeed unequalled.

In the mint-yard, within the precincts of this church, is a public grammar school, founded by Henry VIII. Fifty boys are here instructed, and a quarterly allowance made them, for the purchase of books. It is at this present time under the direction of two masters.

The present state of arts and manufactures at Canterbury, merits the attention of the visitor to this city. The worsted manufacturers and silk weavers are in a most flourishing state. The latter are equally celebrated for the beauty of their work, and the curious contrivance of their looms; the clearness of the air contributes much to the splendor of such colours as suffer by the smoke of London, when manufactured in Spital-fields. It must be confessed, however, that the silk trade has suffered much from the late war, and more particularly from the abundant use of cottons, which have now almost wholly become the substitutes of silk with every class. The town of Canterbury therefore is much indebted to Mr. John Callaway, one of its richest and most reputable manufacturers, who introduced at an incredible expence, the present woollen and cotton manufactures. The looms and machinery of this house of Callaway and Son, can scarcely be rivalled by those of Birmingham or Manchester. This manufactory continues to furnish silks of the most beautiful and richest texture,—and an original mixture, called Canterbury muslins, in equal estimation for their durability and elegance. It can only be lamented that they are not in more general use.

The husbandry and agriculture of the immediate vicinity of the city, are equally worthy the attention of the curious visitor. The extent and management of the hop grounds, are much to the credit of the skill and industry of the East Kent planters. Their crops are consequently great, and since the year 1790, they have ever received the preference in the London markets, over those of Farnham.

The state of society at Canterbury must be equally pleasing to those who propose this city as a short retreat from the metropolis. The house of Dr. Lynch, Prebendary of Canterbury, is open to every man of letters, and the town's-people vie with each other in a polite reception of strangers. It may not be useless to add, that two banks have been lately opened in the town of Canterbury, that of Gipps, Simmons, and Gipps; and that of Baker, Denne, and Co.

Hale End,

May 15.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

M. H.

*An Attempt to point out some Leading Errors in Burke's
Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful.*

MR. EDITOR,

IT is with great satisfaction that I find the public are so speedily to be gratified with the remainder of the works of the late Mr. Burke, an author who has done more to maintain and establish the present frame of our civil institutions than any other even of the most eminent which our nation has produced. This writer has done for politics, what Montesquieu before him had done for law—he has given a body and spirit to what before was chaos and confusion. I regret that one of his philosophical works, the production of his early life, will not admit of the same general praise.

A celebrated writer has said of a book, that he was willing enough to commend it, but not to read it:—it is the fate of many books to suggest reason for the same remark, and we are often content to bestow credit upon a work, without wishing to go farther than the title-page.

Of all the books of this nature, which are admired but never quoted, Mr.
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Burke's Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful, is most distinguished. The author is undoubtedly mistaken in his fundamental principles, and from his love of novelty, and desire of forming a system, has not unfrequently been betrayed into errors in one part of his work, which he disproves in another. But if his system be wrong, his error is alike new and ingenious; he has employed the most profound thinking, and has interspersed so many splendid and unexpected remarks in every part of his work, that if they do not enforce his system, yet considering them as detached from the main body, they are both just and new.

It is the general fate of metaphysical writers to be admired and neglected; the reason is obvious enough; it is essential to their undertaking. In this vast and unexplorable ocean, in which we wander without chart and compass, he that ventures furthest, and navigates with most success, far from rousing us to emulation, runs away with our praise indeed, but gains nothing more for his trouble. Here science has no certain land-marks to guide her in her eccentric courses; and as our exertions are mostly limited to what is certain and attainable, the study of metaphysics is left to such as learning has made curious and nice, and given leisure for ingenious theories, and useless speculations.

In treating abstract ideas, we are often bewildered in chimerical notions; we are desirous of becoming system-mongers, and this, with a tolerable stock of ingenuity, is easily accomplished. It is not difficult to fit our materials to each other, when we make them all ourselves, and if we suffer this rage of system to grow upon us, we readily flatter ourselves into a belief, that every thing agrees with it, that does not at first sight oppose it.

Moreover, the love of novelty, which has more or less influenced all the writers on metaphysics, has been the principal cause of leading them astray. He that advances what was never said before him, will find it his lot to have said what will never be advanced after him. In short, the best way to the knowledge even of undiscovered truths, is to keep in those tracks which have been trodden before us;—this is not ingenious, but it is safe.

But to detain you no longer, I will pass to the subject of my present letter.

Mr. Burke thus defines Astonishment:—"It is that state of the soul, in which all its emotions are suspended, with some degree of horror." With regard to the Sublime, he says, "the passion raised by it is astonishment." This is certainly true. As the sublime elevates and expands the mind, fills it with vast conceptions, and transports it with pleasure beyond itself, its basis is assuredly astonishment. But astonishment is not always accompanied with horror, as Mr. Burke defines it, though it is always one of the causes of the sublime. "God said, let there be light, and there was light." This fills us with astonishment, but unmixed with horror. I might cite innumerable examples, particularly the description of Fame, in Virgil; than which nothing is more sublime, or less tinged with horror. Our author lays it down as a general principle, that whatever is terrible is sublime.—Terror, indeed, as it is most calculated to suspend the faculties, and to plunge them in wonder and stupefaction, is unquestionably the noblest source of sublimity; but many things are terrible, which are not sublime, because many things of a nature most terrible, are full of meanness. The Terrible and Sublime may subsist separately; terror will encrease the sublime where it is found with it, but it cannot create it where it is not. The gallows, a gibbet, the rack, &c. &c. are all objects of terror, but not of sublimity; again, the sun, a ship, a castle, &c. &c. are sublime, but not terrible.—What is more terrible than the practices of the Inquisition? But where is the sublimity?—Nero hunted men in the skins of wild beasts; here is horror, but nothing more.

Letter from Mr. Perkins, on the Metallic Tractors. 67

It is certainly an error in this great writer to have founded the sublime on any single passion. Love, anger, jealousy, ambition, grief, almost all the passions are capable of exciting the sublime, though terror is the principal source. Longinus's definition is, in fact, the truest, when he says that it is built on no single passion, but that each may serve to inflame it to that enthusiasm, which, in conjunction with an exalted thought, hurries away the mind with great rapidity from itself.

Obscurity, says the author, is a great cause of the sublime. This is true, for there is no passage, perhaps, more sublime than these two lines of Virgil, in which obscurity serves to heighten the effect prodigiously :

Ibant obscuri, solâ sub nocte, per umbras,

Perque domos Ditis vacuos, et inania regna.

But he infers from hence, what is not so generally allowed, that clearness of imagery is unnecessary to affect the passions, and produces, as an example, the following description :

Tres imbri tortos radios, tres nubis aquosæ

Addiderit.—

Surely he is wrong in this ; since nothing can move but what gives ideas to the mind. There are many other parts which had *I* time and *you* room, I should be disposed to controvert but I must hasten to conclude myself,

Witney, Oxm, March 8th.

Yours, I. T.

Letter from Mr. Perkins, respecting his Metallic Tractors.

MR. EDITOR,

IN the Monthly Register of the last month, under the head of Biographical Sketches of the late Lord Henniker, an attack is made upon myself, evidently from too malignant a source to have been accompanied with any honest intentions ; and I therefore trust I do not presume too much upon that honorable impartiality, which ought to regulate the conductor of every literary journal, in asking the Editor to insert this letter in the next number.

It happens there is not a syllable of truth in the story, so ingeniously contrived, among the numerous others, to discredit the metallic tractors, and unfortunately for the credit of this biographer, there never did exist any circumstances between Lord Henniker and myself, or between any other persons in Great Britain and myself, which afforded the least colour for this representation. What grounds have existed for the pretensions of this assailant will be seen from the following plain statement of facts.

I find on examining my books that the nobleman alluded to, on the 24th of the twelfth month (December) 1799, (then Sir John Henniker) purchased a set of tractors. On the 6th of the fifth month (May) 1802, having then tried one set above two years, Lord Henniker called on me in person, and purchased a second set of tractors, and informed me of many very important cures effected by those he already possessed, which he said were not alone sufficient for the numerous cases in which he was daily using them. He further assured me that no man could entertain a higher opinion of the merits of the discovery than he had reason to do, that none could take more pleasure in recommending the use of the tractors, that he met with great illiberality on the part of the faculty, but he hoped through the honest exertions of the more disinterested, truth would eventually prevail. I again learn from my books that on the 17th of the eighth month (August) 1802, John Henniker Major M. P. (the present Lord Henniker) son of the deceased nobleman, purchased a third set. To these facts I may add that I believe I have sold not less than twenty sets of tractors through the cures and the recommendations of the late Lord Henniker, and that I never heard a syllable from any quarter intimating

mating that he did not hold the tractors in that high estimation, which his continual recommendation of them, and the purchasing of *three* sets, at different periods, in his own family would lead one to suppose.*

Portman Place, fifth month 14th 1803.

B. D. PERKINS.

The Wellwisher.—No. 1.

.....Cœptis
Adspirate meis.

OVID.

THE century, of which we have lately witnessed the conclusion, abounded in periodical writers. Of these not a few laboured without rendering any material service either to their readers, or to themselves; whilst others, it is but justice to acknowledge, though they have been loaded with the eulogies of the public, have not yet received a reward proportioned to their desert. Indeed, to so very high a degree of excellence did some attain, that their performances have been honourable not only to themselves but to their country, and their fame has been equalled only by their utility. Their writings, whilst they have gratified the scholar by their elegance, and amused the man of leisure by their pleasantry, have at the same time given steadiness to the thoughtless, instruction to the ignorant, penitence to the immoral, and confidence to the followers of virtue.

But however prolific the last century may have been in periodical writers, it is yet surpassed by that, which is now in its progress. Almost every department of knowledge now employs the time, and calls forth the talents of many. But I cannot help thinking, that the effusions of this description of the present age, though they exceed those of the last in multiplicity, yet fall far short of them in merit. This opinion may to some appear unjust, and may perhaps subject me to the imputation of being a partial panegyrist of the times that are past, and an unreasonable censor of the present. It cannot be denied, that many authors of this class in our own day distinguish themselves by the fertility of their imagination and the sprightliness of their wit, and that some deserve well of the public for the good which they have been happy enough to produce. But it must not be dissembled, that they too commonly bestow their attention upon matters of a trifling nature. The piety of an Addison, and the solidity of a Johnson seem in a great measure to have given place to a lighter and more frivolous turn of mind. The manner of Horace appears to be preferred to that of Juvenal; and we for the most part see the follies of the age exposed to ridicule, rather than its vices smarting under the lash of satire. It is attempted merely to please the humour; not to address the judgment, or affect the heart. The reader is generally accosted as a gentleman, a man of business, or a lover, rather than as a rational and accountable being.

It is the design of "*The Wellwisher*" to offer every month to the con-

* We introduce this letter from a desire of giving Mr. Perkins an opportunity of vindicating himself in respect to what was stated to have passed between him and the late Lord Henniker, relative to the metallic tractors. Our account of that nobleman in the last Register *might* not have been wholly correct in the circumstance which gave offence to this gentleman. As there was some ambiguity in the charge, we readily submit to have it controverted, and afford Mr. P. the present means of repelling it. The account of Lord Henniker in the last number of our Register was communicated by a correspondent whose general correctness we have no reason to doubt. But without questioning the accuracy of our own communication, or throwing any slur upon Mr. Perkins's vindication, the candour and impartiality for which we flatter ourselves our publication is distinguished entitle him to this opportunity of repelling the charge against him.

sideration

sideration of the public such observations, as may occur to him, occasionally on literary, but chiefly on moral topics. He will not pretend to vie with his contemporaries in ability of execution, but in purity of intention he will yield to none. Should he fail ingloriously in the one, the other will however entitle him to indulgence, and will ward off the stroke of censure. To the youth, inexperienced in the ways of the world, surrounded by temptation, and perplexed by uncertainty, he humbly offers his assistance. The moment of leisure left to the man, who is immersed in the duties of his profession, he proposes to occupy by a few admonitions, which he flatters himself will be found not devoid of utility. He hopes, that it will sometimes be in his power to accommodate those occasional moods of gravity, from which no round of merriment can preserve the votary of pleasure; and to gratify the views of the aged; to foster their serious impressions, and confirm their virtuous resolutions. The Ladies will be found in the number of those, in whose welfare he feels an interest, and to whose attention his suggestions are addressed. For, although a rage of folly and giddiness has of late overrun a very considerable part of the female world, yet it may be asserted with honest pride, that there are many, who are nobly emulous of vindicating by their example the credit of their sex, and desirous of giving the most unequivocal proof, that the influence of fashion has not erased from their minds the recollection, that they are creatures, whom the munificence of Providence has endowed with the faculty of reason. Happy indeed will "the Wellwisher" esteem himself, if in any instance it shall be his lot to give satisfaction to the sobriety of meditation, to correct the insolence of mirth, or sooth the sufferings of distress.

Many may be inclined to enquire, why he has assumed the title of "The Wellwisher," and what connection it has with his design. His answer is:—Because the essays, which will appear under that character, will be at least written with the intention of contributing somewhat to the real advantage of the public. He whose aim is to direct the mind into a proper channel, to surprise the reader, eager in the pursuit of miscellaneous information, into reflection; to restore a thought, which has been perhaps lost in the multiplicity of surrounding objects, but which it is yet his interest to recover, may surely without any injustice lay claim to the appellation of "The Wellwisher."

It will not be an object of his care to cast about for sentiments, which have not been delivered by others. As in all his little performances his aim will not be the advancement of his own fame, but the promotion of his readers good, in his observations he will study not novelty, but truth and utility. He who is perpetually hunting after new opinions, will generally be led into uncertainty and oftentimes into error. What is new, is frequently without value; but that, which has received the assent of many, has at least the probability of being just: and a remark of warranted truth, if it be calculated to add to the happiness of mankind, can scarcely be too often repeated.

To the papers of "The Wellwisher" several may be perhaps already prepared with numberless objections. Some may expect to find in them the wildness of the enthusiast, or the scrupulous exactness of the formalist; and some the designing art of the dissembled sectary. Suspicions of this kind have this to recommend them, that they teach the reader to receive opinions with caution, and not to rely implicitly upon the judgment of another, but to think for himself; on this ground "The Wellwisher" does not think it necessary to oppose assurances to surmises. If at any time any of these suspicions be justified by the tenour of his writings, he will be open to reprehension, and he hopes that it will not be spared. Others may be already affrighted by the expectation, that his essays will be uniformly overcast with gloom. But those are surely to be pitied, who cannot distinguish between manly thought and womanish dejection. Addison in his beautiful medi-

tations

tations in Westminster Abbey, has marked the line of difference with the hand of a master, and in a manner, which does no less honour to the goodness of his heart, than to the elegance of his pen. "For my own part" says this amiable moralist, "though I am always serious, I do not know what it is to be melancholy; and can therefore take a view of nature in her deep and solemn scenes with the same pleasure, as in her most gay and delightful ones." If therefore the essays of "*The Wellwisher*" steal into dismal sadness, it will be the fault of the writer and not of his subject.

The age of an author is generally a matter of conjecture and enquiry. In these little productions some may probably fancy that they discover the inexperience of youth, and others the digressions and garrulity of age. The disclosure of this secret at present it would be perhaps unreasonable to expect: but even this "*The Wellwisher*" would not withhold, if he were not convinced, that it is a matter of mere curiosity; that the merit of his performance, if any, cannot be diminished by his youth, nor their defects counterbalanced by his age.

By some it may be feared, that in proposing his present design, and in encouraging the expectations of so many descriptions of characters, he has promised more than he will find himself able to perform. Such however, upon reviewing what he has said, will find, that he has not taught them to look forward to any brilliancy of ingenuity, or elegance of composition: qualities of this kind will never be found in his productions; and perhaps even the little, that he has projected may be beyond his power. Should this hereafter prove to be the case, it will only furnish an additional proof, how much self-knowledge is wanting amongst us; and no other resource will remain to him, but to commit himself to the indulgence of the public.

It is more than probable, that in the prosecution of this undertaking, the same idea will sometimes recur, and the same admonition will on different occasions be pressed upon the readers. This to critics, who would rather give pain, than receive instruction, will be an excellent ground of complaint: if to abuse and to hurt the feelings of one, who has no other intention towards them, than that of benevolence, can afford them any pleasure, "*The Wellwisher*" will not molest them in the enjoyment of it.

A long and disagreeable stage at first is always exceedingly disheartening to the traveller who has a journey before him. On the same principle, nothing is more unadvised in an author, than to disgust his reader in the commencement of their acquaintance by prolixity. For this reason, this paper shall not be protracted. But as narrative is not only easy to the writer, but also interesting to the reader, even after every thing else is become irksome and insipid, "*The Wellwisher*" begs leave to annex the following anecdote, to which he desires the attention of all such, as shall honour his essays with a perusal, particularly critics, and which he is glad of the opportunity of introducing, as it may perhaps serve to ingratiate him a little with a very numerous and respectable body of men, whom it will at all times be his pride to please.

A countryman once remarked to the minister of his parish, that the subjects of his discourse were frequently renewed, and the same exhortations and remonstrances again and again delivered: he confessed indeed, that the lessons, which were inculcated, were of the most serious and important nature, but complained, that they wanted variety. "My friend," said the clergyman, "for what purpose do you imagine, that precepts are given you?" "That we may obey them, I should suppose?" answered the other. "You are right," said the priest. "And have you then," he added, "learned to practise all those duties, which I have already recommended to you?" The rustic replied, that he had not. "When you have," rejoined the other, "either my subjects and my admonitions shall be novel, or I will be silent. Till then, taciturnity will become you better than reproof."

EPIEA PITEPOENTA—OR COLLEGE HOURS.

IMITATION OF HORACE, BOOK SECOND.—ODE TWELFTH.

Nolis longa Jera bella Numantia &c.

Of battles won and kings in chains,
Let other poets sing
To nobler themes in nobler strains,
More lofty sweep the string.

Too harsh are those, for me, my youth
A gentler goddess warms
To sing of innocence and truth,
To sing Licinia's charms

Licinia, cheerful, easy, gay,
Amid the virgin throng,
Who blushes not to join the play,
The jest, the dance and song.

O say what hearts thy beauty fires,
When in the dance you move,
What heav'nly gracefulness inspires,
The tenderness of love!

Could you, my friend, for all the ores
Peruvia's mines contain,
For all the yellow waving stores,
That gild the Phrygian plain,

For these for all that's rich or rare,
Twixt Ganges and the Rhine,
Could you from bright Licinia's hair,
One single braid resign,

While on her neck it loosely plays,
Her neck towards you reclin'd,
While every look and gesture says,
She's going to be kind.

Now glowing with disorder'd charms,
Majestically coy,
Now springing eager to your arms,
To snatch the hasty joy.

A CURIOUS DISEASE.

It is related in a very ancient Latin author that the following singular case came within his own knowledge. As his Latin is not the purest, the reader will doubtless prefer a translation: A company of young men in Agrigentum, in Sicily, came into a tavern, and according to the custom of the Sicilians, drank freely. Upon a sudden they were seized with such a malady of the brain, and such a confusion of imagination, that they thought themselves in a ship at sea, and about to be cast away by the violence of a tempest. To avoid shipwreck, and prevent drowning, they flung all the goods of the house out at the windows into the street, or as they supposed into the sea. Having thus continued for some time, they were at length seized, and brought before a magistrate to account for their conduct. The magistrate sent for me to know whether such a disease was possible, for they still continued, possessed with the same fancy, and imagined the magistrate their pilot, and implored him accordingly to steer aright, and watch the shifting of the wind. I was persuaded in my own mind that this singular malady could only arise from some adulteration of the wine, and therefore procured the landlord to be called into the presence of the magistrate. With some difficulty we compelled him to confess that he was in the habit of adulterating his wine with a mixture of henbane and mandrakes, which must thus doubtless be considered as the cause of this singular disease. It was not till after some period that the young men recovered their senses.

Celius, Liber 17, Ca. 2.

ANECDOTE OF THE CELEBRATED EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

The earl of Shaftesbury, the author of "The Characteristics," has been frequently mentioned as one of the most moral characters of the day. It is certain that a natural apathy supplied the place of virtuous propensity, and that his lordship was just only because both fortune and nature united to render him little susceptible of temptation. His apathy, however, in his latter years, wholly deserted him, and left him the most odious and contemptible of men. The late Dr. Berkeley was frequently told by his father, the Bishop, that so lamentably ill-tempered was he in the latter stage of his life, that when any company arrived, his lady used to post out of the room and conjure them for her sake to assent to every thing her lord asserted, or it would throw him into a paroxysm of rage which might kill him."

A SINGULAR

72 *Singular Passage from Pliny.—Imitators of Lucian.*

A SINGULAR PASSAGE FROM PLINY.

It is a well known, but somewhat ill-natured remark, of the satirists, that none are such bitter enemies to each other as the learned. It is still more singular, however, that they should object to each other as a foible what each in himself considers as his peculiar excellence. In one of the epistles of Pliny is a curious definition of a learned man, "*adhuc scholasticus est, quo genere hominum nihil aut est simplicius, aut sincerius, aut melius, nam ob commune bonum vitam sibi abbreviant.*"—"He is yet a scholar, than which kind of men there is nothing so simple, so sincere, and so harmless, they consent to shorten their lives for the common good, and therefore in despite of their absurdities, and ignorance of the forms of life should be indulgently endured."—Who would suspect that this contemptuous definition of a learned man was written by one of the most learned of the Romans. It must be confessed however that he was at the same time the most polite, or in the language of modern times, the most accomplished gentleman of his age. Nor can it be denied that the description is in some degree merited. It is thus related of the celebrated Thomas of Aquinas that he was at once the most applauded in the schools and the most laughed at in the intercourse of common life of all his cotemporaries. It is told of him, that being at supper with the King of France, he suddenly struck down the table with a knock of his fist, exclaiming, "*conclusum est contra Manicheos*"—"The Manichæans cannot get over this argument."

IMITATORS OF LUCIAN.

Is it not singular, that whilst every man of genius and letters, from the revival of learning to the present day, proposes to himself as his model one of the classic writers, Lucian, one of the most eminent, and doubtless the most pleasing of them all, cannot boast of a single imitator? This is still more singular, as Lucian is at the head of a species of Belles Lettres; and is indeed the only one amongst the classic writers, who appears to have the slightest conception of what, by the critics of modern times, is called wit. Rabelais amongst the French, mentions himself, and with justice, as the only imitator which Lucian can boast, from the time of that author to himself. The English cannot produce a single writer who has followed this example of the laughter-loving Rabelais. A now forgotten dialogue, *Lexiphanes*, was written a few years ago, in imitation of the general style of Lucian: the subject of it was a raillery of the learned and elaborate *Lexicon* of Dr. Johnson, at that time publishing. Though the dialogue is not wholly without merit, it is rather a caricature of the more prominent style, than a just imitation of Lucian. The paper of *Menippus* in the *Spectator*, by Addison, is the best imitation of Lucian which our language can produce. It is equally humorous and chaste. The English reader may form some conception of the general manner of Lucian, by a short abstract of the contents of one of his dialogues. The intent of this author in one of these dialogues, is to ridicule the doctrine of Pythagoras, that of the transmigration of souls. With this purpose he introduces a cock, who remonstrates with most exquisite humour, against having his head wrung off; assuring his astonished master, that he was no other than Pythagoras himself. The cobbler, the master of the cock, requests him to explain himself, and first demands how he thus suddenly obtained the gift of speech? The cock replies in a parody upon the lines in Homer, where the horses of Achilles are made to speak; and thus gives a species of side-blow to Homer himself. Satisfied upon this point, the cobbler demands an explanation upon the other; the cock answers him by entering upon the doctrine of the transmigration of souls; and argues the subject with a mock gravity, peculiar to Lucian. The dialogue continues in this strain, and the author contrives in the course of it, to rally the philosophers of the day. Here, however, he is frequently unintelligible, and from our ignorance of the peculiar subject to which he alludes, the greater part of his humour is lost.

GENEALOGY

GENEALOGY.

The Earl of Liverpool.

OF the two parts of our constitution, the monarchical and the popular, the nobility have justly been considered as the natural support of the former. The body of the English nobility, receiving their existence from the crown, consider it justly as a duty of filial gratitude to employ it in its support.—Loyalty is thus the peculiar virtue of the aristocracy, and even the extreme of it becomes pardonable when rather passive than active. In nobility, derived through hereditary descent, the possessor considers himself rather indebted to his ancestors than to royal favour; or should he acknowledge his debt to royalty, he finds it difficult to be grateful to his present sovereign for favours which his ancestors may have received from an Edward or an Henry. It is thus necessary that the executive power should procure itself more immediate friends, and this can only be effected by imitating the practice of former monarchs, who could only procure their peculiar adherents by conferring bounties immediately from themselves. To this policy must be imputed the elevation of the Earl of Liverpool, and some few others of the present day, who have attained their present eminence rather by royal gratitude, than by the claims of ancestry or family connection.

Sir Robert Jenkinson, his lordship's grandfather, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Tomlins, Esq. of Bromley, in Kent, by whom he left issue Sir Robert Jenkinson, to whose title his lordship succeeded on his dying a bachelor in 1790. . . . Mary, his second child, married Sir Jonathan Cope, bart. of Brewerne, in Oxfordshire, father of Sir Charles Cope. . . . Sir Robert Jenkinson had several other children, and amongst them Charles Jenkinson, the father of the present earl. . . . The present earl was born in 1729, being the issue of Colonel Charles Jenkinson by his wife Ann Cornwall. . . . In 1762, he married Amelia, daughter of governor Watts. . . . This lady died in 1771, leaving issue by his lordship Robert Banks Jenkinson, lord Hawkesbury, born June 7th. 1770, and Frances, married to Lord Charles Fitzroy, son of the Duke of Grafton. In 1772, his lordship married, secondly, Catherine Cope, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, bart. and widow of his lordship's first cousin Sir Charles Cope. . . . By this lady his lordship has a son and a daughter, Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, born in 1774, and Charlotte Jenkinson, in 1785.

It has been objected that the genealogy of the Earl of Liverpool, is less full than that of the greater part of our nobility of equal rank, but it is said that this nobleman is accustomed to boast in his hours of social hilarity, that he owes more to himself than to his father. It is added, that a person of the herald's office having sent a letter to his lordship, that he had discovered amongst some old records that the family of Jenkinson had come over with William the conqueror, the earl returned him for answer :

'Sir, if you want ten pounds, you may draw upon me for it, and be kind enough to begin my pedigree with my great grandfather.'

In 1786, the services of this nobleman were first rewarded with a peerage, after he had previously passed through those offices which are usually considered as furnishing their possessor with a claim to such honors : he was created Lord Hawkesbury, Baron of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester. . . . Nor did the royal favour stop here ; it is the peculiar boast of the Earl of Liverpool, that he owes nothing to ministers, and the royal favor again advanced its most faithful adherent to a higher rank of peerage. In the year 1796 his ardour in the cause of monarchy against the principles of a revolution

lution, which at that period menaced the constitution of this country, in common with the other governments of Europe, was rewarded with the earldom of Liverpool. At the same time he was authorised by His Majesty to quarter the arms of that city with those of his own family.

Nor is this nobleman's list of offices less full than the roll of his titles. In 1761 he was appointed under secretary of state. In 1762 he received the equally honorable and lucrative appointment of treasurer of the ordnance. In 1763 he was appointed joint secretary of state. In 1766 he was appointed by the princess mother, auditor of her royal highness's accounts. In 1767 he became a lord of the admiralty. In 1777 he was made a lord of the treasury. In 1779 he obtained the clerkship of the pells, and in the following year was appointed one of the lords of trade. Such is the account which is given of his lordship in the genealogical records of his titles and offices. The history of the several stages of his public life may perhaps justify the royal bounty for this distribution of its gifts.

The Earl of Liverpool received an education, which, of all others, is best suited to those who propose public distinction as their goal of life. He was educated upon the foundation in the Charter-House, a public school, which, in its roll of illustrious members may almost rival Westminster or Eton. In the late attack upon public schools, from gratitude for what he had received from one of them, his lordship came forward in their support. As a full argument that this is his real opinion, the eldest son of the earl, the present Lord Hawkesbury, was educated in the same seminary as himself.

From the Charter-House the Earl of Liverpool, then Mr. Jenkinson, was removed to Oxford, being matriculated, as appears by the college books, in the summer of 1750, and entered into a college of still less repute at that period than at the present day. It is not easy to assign the motive of this choice, except that UNIVERSITY COLLEGE is the one which is more peculiarly attached to the scholars of the Charter-House.

It not unfrequently happens, that in retracing the life of distinguished characters the biographer may meet with some traits in the earlier period of their life, which he may not unjustly consider as no dubious indications of their future eminence. The greater part of these earlier signs, however, have doubtless no existence but in the fancy of the biographer, for though they are related alike of every eminent personage, it is singular that, like the Sibylline oracles, they have never been mentioned till suggested by the event. Of this nature are many of the circumstances which are related of the early youth of Mr. Jenkinson. It is certain that Mr. Jenkinson exhibited neither in his school or his college any signs of that predominant ability which he is now supposed to possess. He was considered indeed like the present lord Hawkesbury, as unusually studious, and his studies were thought equally singular, and little suited to an university. The harmony of Homer, and the majesty of Virgil, had as little charms for the mind of Mr. Jenkinson as for Newton himself, his attention was wholly occupied by Puffendorf, and he is said seldom to have made the slightest visit without his favorite Grotius under his arm.

The effect of this course of reading was soon visible by the production of the celebrated work, 'A Discourse upon the Conduct of Great Britain with respect to neutral Nations.' The principles of this tract appear to deviate something from those established by Grotius in his *Jure Belli et Pacis*, and therefore if we examine them by similar rules, will be found somewhat contradictory to the orthodoxy of public law. Something, however, may not be unjustly allowed to the difference of circumstances, and it is certain that the nature of this country, as a maritime power, appears to require such principles as are here established. The laws of neutrality are well said by

lordship to be immediately deducible from the simple principle, that 'neutral nations are to be considered as wholly independent upon each other; but as all mutually subject to the law of Nations, or in other words to the law of reason. Imagine the neutral nations so many equal, and mutually independent individuals, and from this simple relation, under any and all circumstances, the deduction of the laws of neutrality will be equally evident and easy.'

As his lordship's tract is now, if not wholly forgotten, in the hands of few, this example of it's general spirit is not impertinent to the present purpose of this biography.

The chief merit of this 'Discourse' is upon the whole, that of discussing, in a popular style and order what was hitherto confined to books of science. Let an unlearned reader take up a translation of Grotius de Jure Pacis et Belli, and afterwards the 'Discourse' of the Earl of Liverpool, and he will immediately acknowledge the debt he owes to the latter. The learning of Grotius, equally upon every subject, is so deep, so ample, that he is absolutely unintelligible, except to the learned. The tract of the Earl of Liverpool is so popular in its style, and so little artificial in its order, that the subject almost loses its dignity by being thus levelled to general apprehension.

It was to this pamphlet that Mr. Jenkinson was indebted for an immediate introduction to lord Bute, at that time at once the minister and favorite of the sovereign. No period of the English history is less generally known than that of the commencement of the present reign. The Earl of Bute, like the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury, in the reign of Charles the Second, was a character of singular inconsistency. In private life none was more accessible, no one of more pleasing manners, and no one of less haughty reserve. In public life, as a minister, he was the most haughty of men; he expressed an open contempt of the constitution, and talked of the crown as a private patrimony, an indefeasible inheritance of the king.—The constitution, (said he) is the form in which it has ever pleased the kings of England to govern their country, but it is a form which generally proceeds from their will, and I should think that the will which created, should be wholly impotent to annul. Such were the principles of the Earl of Bute, and as he had courage to act up to them, he was the parent of a system which long survived his nominal, if not real administration. The double cabinet, that anomaly in a free country, owed its origin, and whilst it existed, its efficacy, to the earl. This system was yet in its infancy, when the present Earl of Liverpool, then Mr. Jenkinson, was first introduced to the Earl of Bute; the earl, after some trial, was convinced of the equal talents and docility of his young clerk, and within a short period made him his private secretary. In this situation he necessarily became intimately acquainted with the incipient system, and whether he actually possessed from nature a peculiar aptitude of talent, and propensity to such a system, or whether a master like the Earl of Bute, might supply the place of these natural advantages, it is certain that he so ably comprehended the artifice of the machinery in its utmost intricacy, that his patron immediately advanced him to his full confidence.

The limits of our Register will not admit us to enter into a full development of a system the most singular which our history can produce. But as the historians of the present reign, whether from ignorance, or still more culpable neglect, have wholly passed it over, it may be necessary to observe, that the chief purpose of this system was to render the court, the uncontrollable master of its own influence. The ministry, whilst the popular voice allowed it to exist, was to be the instrument of the despotism of the interior or secret cabinet, but should it be necessary to dismiss the ministry, the secret cabinet exerted its influence, and its immediate members, and their dependents, not only deserted the ministry which they had hitherto supported, but united

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with the popular cry, and thus under the mask of patriotism obtained an easy victory. Another ministry was then appointed, and supported, whilst obedient, in the same manner. Did the ministry, however, resist the will of the faction, or by the unexpected attainments of popularity, and the necessary effects even of subordinate influence, assume an appearance of forming a party to themselves, and thus become independent of the court, the secret cabinet employed the means abovementioned, and seldom failed of its purpose. It is easy to see the advantage of this system to the court. The most effectual restraint upon any abuse of the executive power, upon its consulting rather its own will than the true and evident interests of the country, is the voice of the people, which, in a free country, like England, will suffer no minister to set it at defiance. By the system of the double cabinet, this restraint was safely and effectually eluded. Should the measures of the court excite the popular clamour, the ministry were dismissed. It was true that the ministry had not pursued the obnoxious measures but by the express command of the court, but the ministry were wise enough to comprehend their true situation, and knowing that all remonstrances would be fruitless, and disobedience impossible, they contentedly resigned their places. The people were thus satisfied. They gazed with astonishment when they beheld the succeeding ministry continue the same course with the former.

Thus, with a change only of its instruments, the court continued its plans. Such was the system of the double cabinet, of which the Earl of Liverpool was ever considered as one of the chief supports. It is certain at least that the earl has ever continued the fast friend of the court, and has never been reckoned amongst the opponents of a ministry till the court had predestined its fall.

During the continuance of the administration of Lord Bute, and of his successor Mr. Grenville, (nominally only a different ministry) the Earl of Liverpool was advanced to the offices of Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treasury. He had previously distinguished himself in the House of Commons as one of the most faithful adherents of the court.

The popular party, upon the termination of the Grenville ministry, had now become so strong, that the secret faction, called by pre-eminence the cabinet, was compelled to advance men to the vacant offices, who were most hostile to its general policy. In consequence, however, of its own strength, with some expectation of gaining or dividing the rival party, or with its usual art, giving way to the stream, and reserving its exertions for better times, it consented to the wishes of the people, and the Marquis of Rockingham, and his associates, became ministers.

Of all the 'king's friends,' the name of distinction assumed by the peculiar party, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Earl of Bute, and preserved, though happily with a great diminution of its former spirit to the present day, no one was more justly obnoxious to the Rockingham administration than the Earl of Liverpool. He was accordingly stript of all his places, and treated with a contempt of which the characteristic good nature of the Rockingham administration furnishes no other example. The Earl of Bute had, indeed, about this period, retired in disgust to Scotland, but as he now wished to promote, through indignation and a spirit of rivalry, a system which he had hitherto maintained through prejudice and an education in a court, he was said to have appointed Mr. Jenkinson his deputy, and to have introduced him to his party as their future leader. From this time the Earl of Liverpool became the leader of the king's friends, and with the exception of the late Lord Mansfield, has been ever considered by his majesty as one of the most worthy pupil of the tories of the old school, and the *eleve* of the Earl of Bute.

The peculiar hatred of the Rockingham party must be further imputed to the singular favor with which the Earl of Liverpool was received by the princess mother. Upon the dissolution of the former ministries Mr. Jenkinson lost nothing of his influence with the princess dowager, . . . he was received on the contrary with open arms, and in despite of the open remonstrances of the ministers, obtained the lucrative place of auditor of her royal highness's accounts.

It is needless to say that the princess dowager was no less celebrated for her political intrigues than for the worth of her private character, and that she was ever amongst the most faithful of the adherents of the Earl of Bute.

Upon the dismissal of the Rockingham administration, which attacked the system of the double cabinet with a force which it could not withstand, and from which, happily for the public good it has never yet recovered, the Earl of Liverpool again emerged, and was again admitted to his former intercourse with his majesty. The administration which succeeded that of the marquis of Rockingham was one of the most singular ministries which the annals of the country can produce. The earl of Chatham, and his colleagues, were the most decided enemies to the system of *favoritism*, but the earl had suffered himself to be persuaded to admit into his administration members of all parties. It could not be well supposed that a ministry like this could last beyond the moment, and it will ever remain a problem in the science of human character, that so wise a man as the earl of Chatham could be so far the dupes of the secret faction as to submit to a weakness like this.

Lord North at length succeeded, and Mr. Jenkinson continued to increase in favour. In 1777 he was raised to the office of lord of the treasury. Mr. Fox was at this time clerk of the pells in Ireland, but, from early prodigality, was compelled to put it up to sale. The Earl of Liverpool obtained it for himself. Through the whole progress of the American war the Earl of Liverpool remained the firm friend of the crown. He seldom indeed spoke in favour of the measures proposed, but never forgot to confirm them by his vote. From the habits of a long life the earl has contracted a peculiar method of business, . . . he is always satisfied with doing what the subject requires, and therefore more frequently gives his vote than attends the debate. His parliamentary duties are usually discharged by proxy, and thus though, the earl has little to say to the debate, no one is more active in the decision.

It is unnecessary to add that the earl was one of the most zealous members of the late, and, consequently, the present administration. Indeed, it appears, the peculiar characteristic of the political species called 'king's friends,' to make a part of every administration, and like a peculiar appendage to the suite of majesty, to continue unchanged throughout all the storms of the world of politics.

Such has been the political course of the Earl of Liverpool, a life which his adversaries must confess to be equally active, and faithful to its first principles.

If the drama of life may be judged by the same rules which a great critic has applied to poetry, if the 'usque ad finem qualis ab initio processerit' be equally the highest praise of both, it is impossible to deny that the Earl of Liverpool is entitled to a more than common portion of applause. Following the precepts of the philosopher he appears, in his entrance upon the stage of life, to have proposed to himself a certain model of courtly perfection, and if we do not mistake, that model was no other than the celebrated earl of Bute. It must be confessed that, with the mantle of this nobleman, the earl of Liverpool appears to have received the spirit, and if the modern philosophy, amongst its other absurdities, admitted the doctrine of the Pythagorean transmigration, we should not be surprised if the congenial minds of the Earl of Liverpool, and of the late Earl of Bute, should be produced as an unanswerable argument for the hypothesis.

VETERINARY ART.

OF THE DISEASE CALLED HOOF-BOUND.

THIS disease is brought on by paring and hollowing out the sole and binders every time the shoes are renewed, from a mistaken idea of widening the heels, in consequence of which they are made so very thin, that the crust at the extremity of the heels may be forced almost close with the fingers. This complaint is likewise greatly forwarded by the form of the shoes commonly used; these are made hollow on the side towards the foot, so that their outer edge compresses the crust at the heels, which being retained in its position, the contraction of the hoof becomes general, and is confirmed beyond the power of art or remedy.

A second species of this complaint is, when the crust at the coronet becomes contracted and compressing the annular ligament occasions lameness, the hoof acquiring a shape that has been compared to that of a bell. It is generally occasioned by keeping the horse standing for a long time together on hot dry litter, without moistening and cooling the hoofs, and allowing them, at the same time, to grow beyond the natural size, both in length and breadth. Hence from the great strength, the rigidity, and dryness of the under part of the hoof, an unusual stricture or pressure is made by the hardened part at the coronet, which compresses the annular ligaments and adjacent parts.

The third species of this malady is a contraction of one, and sometimes of both heels. This often happens even in all kinds of hoofs, but more especially those that are flat, from the use of concave or hollow shoes, together with cutting out the sole and binders every time the horse is shod. But it more frequently happens, that the inside heel is only contracted, from the natural weakness of that part of the hoof: hence the weight of the limb pressing upon the inside crust of the heel, it is bent inwards; by which, together with the concave form of the shoe, and loss of substance from paring, the disorder is increased; the crust of the heels becomes contracted, compresses that quarter of the foot, and of course occasions lameness.

As this disease comes on gradually and perceptibly, it may, by proper care and management, be prevented; but when once confirmed, it never admits of a thorough cure. Nevertheless, it may be so far mitigated, and a horse rendered in some degree sounder, by keeping the hoofs cool and moist. As in this case they are naturally disposed to be very hot, dry, and hard, his shoes should be flat, narrow, and openheeled; the crusts should never be greased or oiled, nor the soles pared. But as the crusts of the heels in these hoofs are unnaturally high and strong, they should always be pared down till they are lower than the frog, that it may rest upon the ground if possible. This operation will tend to remove the stricture from the heels and frog, and will greatly relieve them.

Different methods of treatment have been recommended for the second species of this disease. One of these is, to make several lines or rases with a carving knife, almost to the quick, on the fore part of the hoof, from the coronet down to its basis, and to turn the horse out to grass; some time after this operation, screw the heels wide with a screwed shoe. A third method practised is, to draw the sole, to divide the fleshy substance of the frog with a knife, and to keep it separated by the screwed shoe just mentioned. A fourth method in use is, to make the inner-rim of the shoe-heel very thick on the under side (its upper surface being quite flat) for by making it rest upon the binders and sole at the extremity of the heels, the pressure from the weight of the body causes the heels to expand. The above methods, however, can only be of use in recent contractions. To remove the preternatural

prematural pressure upon the coronet, which takes place in this species of the disease, the surface of the hoof at its basis must be pared down till the blood appears; the thick strong crust towards the toe must be rasped in the same manner, and the horse turned out to grass in soft meadow ground, till the feet recover. But it must be observed, that if both hoofs are alike affected, only one of them at a time should be treated in the manner directed, as a tenderness will remain for several days, which might prevent the horse from walking about and feeding.

With regard to the third species of this disorder, when it has not been of very long standing, it may, by proper management, be greatly relieved, by ceasing to use concave shoes; and refraining from paring the sole. But to remove the stricture of the hoof more immediately, the whole contracted quarter of the crust near the heel must be rasped or pared to the quick, from the coronet to its basis, close to the frog; taking care to avoid drawing blood, putting on a barred shoe, causing the shoe-bar to press upon the frog, keeping the hoof cool and moist, or turning the horse out to grass. The pressure from the contracted hoof being thereby removed, and the frog at the same time resting upon the bar of the shoe, the contracted quarter is thereby dilated or expanded; the new hoof grows from the coronet downwards, acquires a round full shape, and becomes of its original form.

OF CORNS.

This name is very improperly applied to a kind of contusions or bruises in the feet of horses. They are situated in the corner, or sharp angle of the sole at the extremity of the heels, where the crust bends inward and forward, forming the binders. But they are more frequent in the inside heel, in consequence of the pressure being much greater upon the inside of the hoof, than the outside. Bruises of this kind are extremely painful, causing the horse to shrink and stumble when touched or pressed, and producing lameness.

This complaint arises from various causes, according to the formation of the hoof, and the treatment to which the animal is exposed. But the following are the most frequent:—

1st. In flat low heels, from too great pressure of the shoe-heel upon the sole, occasioned either by caulkers, by too great thickness of iron on the heels of the shoe, or by the shoe being made too concave. In any of these cases, from the too great pressure of the horny sole, the fleshy sole, which lies immediately underneath it, is compressed and bruised between the shoe-heel, the sole, and the extremities or outward points of the coffin-bone. Hence arises a contusion or bruise, attended with an extravasation of the blood, which afterwards gives that part of the sole a red appearance, renders it soft and spongy, and affords a lodgement for sand and gravel, which frequently insinuates itself into the quick, causing an inflammation and discharge of matter, which if it does not find a passage below, will break out at the coronet.

2dly. This complaint is produced in wide open heels, when the hoofs are very thick and strong, from too great a luxuriancy of the binder, which being bent downwards between the shoe and the sole, compresses the fleshy sole as already mentioned, and produces lameness.

3dly. This malady, in deep narrow hoofs, proceeds from a contraction of the crust, compressing the heels, &c. Thus it frequently happens in hoofs of this shape, that both heels are alike affected, from the stricture and pressure of the hardened crust upon the tendinous aponeurosis on the outside of the coffin-bone, which in this case is bruised between the bone and the crust; hence the redness may sometimes be traced upwards almost to the coronet. In this case, no radical cure can be effected, as the cause which produces the bruises will exist while the horse lives; and at the same time,

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the horse will be lame from the contraction of the hoof, but the remedy proposed for hoof-bound feet, may be of use to render the horse in some degree more serviceable.

When the bruise proceeds from too great pressure of the shoe-heels upon the sole, as in the two first instances, the shoe must be made so as to bear from the tender part, and likewise to some distance on both sides of it; for which purpose a round or a barred shoe will be necessary. The red and bruised parts must be cut out to the quick, and the hoof kept soft with emollient poultices for some time. But as the texture of the blood-vessels, and of the hoof at the bruised part, is destroyed, a sponginess remains, and upon the least unequal pressure from the shoe, the animal is liable to fall lame.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

HICKS v. HICKS.

Annuity vacated. Assumpsit. Set-off.—This was an action to recover the sum of 7111, paid many years ago as the consideration for an annuity granted by the defendant to the plaintiff. This annuity after being paid above six years had, on the application of the defendant for a defect in the memorial of registry, been lately set aside by the court. The defendant pleaded a set-off of more money paid to the plaintiff's use than was due to him; this appeared at the trial to be true, if the defendant was allowed to set off all the payments made to the plaintiff on account of the annuity for above 6 years. This Lord Ellenborough held that he might do, as the plaintiff had not pleaded the statute of limitations, and accordingly a verdict passed for the defendant at the last sittings before his lordship.

Erskine now moved to set aside the verdict, and for a new trial on the ground that a person who had set aside an annuity on account of illegality, and had refused to give a new security for the consideration received (as he asserted had appeared on the trial) had no right to consider what then appeared voluntary payments to the grantee as money paid to his use. He therefore contended that the defendant had no right to set off these payments against the plaintiff's demand for the original consideration which had failed. In support of this he cited *Beauchamp v. Borrel*.*

Lord Ellenborough Chief J.—“This was either an annuity or not. If not, the sums paid by either party were money had and received for the other's use. If the consideration of the annuity be money had and received, it must be so with all its consequences: therefore the defendant must be at liberty to set off his payments as such, on the same ground. Lord Kenyon in the case mentioned, might have been guided by particular circumstances, as appears probable from the stress laid by him on the justice of the case. But if he meant to go beyond that, and lay down the doctrine stated as general, I should be inclined to differ from the authority of the opinion.” Rule refused. Per Curiam.

DOE v. DARTON.

Adverse judgments. Set-off. The present defendant commenced an action in this court in Hilary Term, 1800, against John and Thomas Steel, for money paid to their use. To this action John Steel pleaded the general issue, and his discharge under the insolvent debtors' act of 37 Geo. 3.

* Peake's Ni. Pri. Cas. 109.

c. 112. Thomas Steel pleaded the general issue only, and a verdict was found for Darnton, the then plaintiff, and judgment obtained for 565l. 10. which with the interest to this time amounted to 623l. 1. After this upon the demise of John Steel an ejectment was brought by his assignees under the insolvent debtors' act to recover possession of certain premises that had belonged to him, but of which Darnton had obtained possession, under an agreement between him and the assignees, under a commission of bankrupt issued against John Steel. In this ejectment the lessor of the plaintiff recovered; and this was followed by the above mentioned action for mesne profits in which the plaintiff recovered judgment for 1047l. In consequence of this a rule was obtained on a former day calling upon John and Thomas Steel to shew cause why, upon payment into court of 423l. 19. the balance of the two opposite demands, the defendant should not be at liberty to set off the judgment obtained against them by the present defendant against that obtained by the plaintiff on behalf of the assignees of John Steel against the defendant, and for staying proceedings. Of this rule notice was directed to be served on the plaintiff's attorney.

Garrow and Marryat now opposed the rule, on the ground, that as there was reciprocity in the demands, the court would not do that in a summary way which could not have been done by a plea or notice of set off in any form of action, the defendant's demand being against two, which he wished to set off against a demand by the assignees of one of them.

Giles in support of the rule, cited the case of *Mitchell v. Oldfield*,* where a judgment recovered by C. against A. and B. was set off against one recovered by A. against C. not as falling within the statutes of set off, but by the general jurisdiction of the court in similar matters. And though this he admitted was not a mutual credit, as then it might have been set off under the 57th Section of the insolvent debtor's act, yet it came equally within the jurisdiction of the court with the case above cited.

The court observed that no insolvency had taken place so as to introduce the claims of three persons in the case cited, and they thought that assignees who were made trustees by the legislature for certain purposes had no right to carve out of the estate other interests, than those for which it was bestowed. Lord Ellenborough C. J. expressed a decided aversion to extend the power of setting off debts on general grounds of equity beyond the limits which the legislature had thought proper to appoint.

SCOTT v. SOANS.

Demurrer on a name disallowed.—The defendant was sued in assumpsit for work and labour by the name of Jonathan otherwise John Soans. He demurred to the declaration assigning for cause that he is described in it as having two christian names Jonathan and John, whereas no person by law can have two christian names, and also that by the declaration it is uncertain which is his christian name.

Wood, in support of the demurrer cited *Evans v. King*,† in which Lord Chief Justice Willes notices all the principal cases, and where it was held that a declaration against John A. otherwise John James A. is bad, and that a man cannot have two christian names.

Lord Ellenborough C. J.—That came on* upon a plea in abatement which introduced a fact, that the defendant was known by the one name and not by the other, each of the christian names being prefixed to what appeared to be the surname. Thus in this case if the defendant plead in abatement it will most probably appear that he is sued by two christian names, but this comes on upon a demurrer to the declaration.

* Term Rep. 123.

† Willes, 554.

assuming a fact which does not appear; for non constat but that "Jonathan, otherwise John" is all one christian name. Names as whimsical as "otherwise" are often met with. We cannot intend either way; and if the fact really were so, we should be deciding against the fact by giving judgment for the defendant upon this demurrer. Supposing a man bound himself in a bond by the name of "Jonathan otherwise John Soans," what objection could be made to it? Had he been sued by the name of "Jonathan Soans," otherwise "John Soans" it might perhaps have admitted a different consideration. But here we are not bound to know that he is sued by more than one christian name.—Judgment for the plaintiff. Per Curiam.

FORD v. LOVER.

Affidavit to hold to bail.—The plaintiff in the affidavit to hold to bail, deposed that the defendant was indebted to him in 16l. and upwards, for money lent, &c. for which sum of 16l. and upwards he the plaintiff had not been tendered any Bank of England bills or notes, &c.

Barrow hereupon obtained a rule nisi for discharging the defendant out of custody on filing common bail on the insufficiency of the affidavit, as it did not appear but that the sum due above 16l. was a fractional sum for which no tender in bank notes could be made.

Wigley shewed cause, and cited *Maylin v. Townshend*, where in an affidavit to hold to bail in 20l. and upwards, it was held sufficient to negative a tender of that sum in bank notes, as it was considered to have reference to the specific sum sworn to, which was such as might be so tendered. The only difference there was that the words "said sum of 20l. and upwards" were not repeated as the words "16l. and upwards," here are. But Per Curiam. Therein consists all the difference. Here the words expressly negating the tender refer to a sum beyond the 16l.—Rule absolute.

DRAMA.

Schiller's Harper's Daughter—Revival of Murphy's All in the Wrong—Miss Porter's Fair Fugitives—Opening of the Little Theatre Haymarket

This being the season for benefits, the stage has not been productive of many novelties; among the few that have appeared is a tragedy called the *HARPER'S DAUGHTER*, translated from the German of Schiller, and adapted to the English stage by Mr. M. G. Lewis. This grand master of the horrible seems most peculiarly suited to his employment; he has selected, as in his own compositions, all that nature and common sense reject, and has discriminated, with surprising genius, between the several gradations of terror, from the shriek of the maniac which thrills us with horror and makes us leap from our seat, to the bloody and relentless butchery which forms the catastrophe of the play, and strews the stage with a general massacre of the dramatis personæ.

The tragedy of the *Harper's Daughter* we have not seen in the original German, but in what is preserved of it in the translation, and Mr. Lewis has doubtless preserved some, we can trace nothing of the genius of Schiller. A general flatness prevails through the whole; not that flatness which often accompanies correct and classic compositions, and which, however commendable, is ill suited to the relish of an English audience, but that which results from a sameness of incident, and a hacknied use of common means to excite our feelings, together with a natural interest in every circumstance

circumstance of the plot. In German plays we have been accustomed to expect a strong appeal to our feelings, and that the violations of nature, taste, and correctness, should be compensated, by a something which takes us from ourselves, gives passion the start of reason, and fetters the mind before the judgment is able to decide. Thus the means of the German dramatist exciting terror and astonishment, though almost always unnatural, have frequently produced a strong effect even in ourselves; and, though criticism instructed us to hiss, its vigilance has been eluded, and its severity softened down by the irresistible power of passion. But a practice of this kind may proceed too far, and care must be had, in all attempts upon our feelings, that they be not too uncurbed and boisterous. The hand that sweeps the lyre may venture a few bold and strong strokes, but *too rude* a one will confound the instrument, and dashes the strings to pieces.

An objection of this kind we have to make against the *Harper's Daughter*, which our readers may suppose was not very well received by the audience; but criticism would be wasted upon it, and as possibly it will never appear on the stage again, we shall now dismiss it.

MURPHY'S COMEDY OF *ALL IN THE WRONG* has been revived for Mrs Jordan's benefit. As a dramatist, and compared with those to whose school he properly belonged, for he has nothing to do with the present race, Mr. Murphy has a good reputation for understanding the trick of the stage, and the management of that inferior part of the drama, without which no author can succeed. In sentimental strength, however, he is inferior to Cumberland; in elegance and chasteness, to the elder Colman; and, in humour and light wit, to Garrick. The worst of Murphy is his contempt of originality, his defiance of inventing for himself, and his propensity to plagiarism. His characters are manufactured from the Spectator, the Tatler, Congreve, and other writers; and, except his Sir Bashful Constant, in the 'Way to Keep Him,' none are properly his own. His 'All in the Wrong' however, has considerable merit, though one of the scenes is translated from Terence, and another is an awkward imitation of one in the 'Way of the World,' in which Millamant and Mirabel ludicrously make their arrangements before marriage.

This play was, nevertheless, well received, and will continue to please upon its revival. The incidents are well contrived, and lead in a pleasing and natural progress to a catastrophe tolerably wound up. The equivokes are such as were likely to happen, and one character is not introduced to support another, but all have at once a general relation, and by their combined action bring on the general result; and each has a particular and distinct sphere of his own, in which he moves without offending the harmony of the whole.

THE FAIR FUGITIVES, an opera, by Miss Porter, has appeared at Covent-Garden, and lived only to a second night. The ill success of this piece has been charged upon some of the principal actors, who refused to take the parts allotted to them. If this be true, the manager should, undoubtedly, levy the fine in such cases rigorously, but we hope, for their own credit, it is not. A leading actor cannot hurt himself with the public by taking a part which does not require the full exertion of his talents, provided the part itself be not subordinate to that of any other performer in the same piece, who may not rank so high in the theatre as himself. Conduct like this, in any performer, is the most likely to alienate the public favour from him, and may, in the event, prove no less hurtful to his own interest, than, in the offset, it has been detrimental to the author's. Whoever these gentlemen may be, who stand so high upon their credit and reputation, they may be assured, from an old observer of the stage, that they are in the direct way to lessen it. Garrick, in order to set an example,

frequently took an under-character, and, by the talents he displayed in it, rather made the superiors in the same play his foil, than hurt his own merit with the public. He would often act a recruit in the Recruiting Officer, whilst the better characters of Kite and Brazen were given to inferior performers. The fascinating Abington always acted *Betty* in the *Clandestine Marriage*, and did not think herself lessened though it was the most inferior part of the play. We hope these observations which are made for the real good of the performers will not be lost.

LITTLE THEATRE HAY-MARKET. Colman has commenced this season, with a strong company from the country theatres, amongst whom Elliston, well known to the town, takes the lead. We are pleased at this attempt, and shall do all in our power to encourage it. The monopoly of two has long been complained of. It was thought too much in Garrick's time, and since then, five times the number of people frequent the playhouses, and there is double the money to spend in amusements. Colman promises us many novelties, which we impatiently expect, and shall be the earliest to notice.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

General and particular defect of the Treaty of Amiens, which menaced the continuance of Peace.---A powerful party in the country hostile to the Treaty.---Substance of the notes at this period laid before the houses of parliament.

THE Treaty of Amiens, at the time it was concluded, was perhaps one of the most popular treaties which the annals of our country can produce. The great length of the war, and the consequent increase of the national debt, and of course of the national taxes, even to double their former amount, had naturally wearied the people of the war; peace was hailed therefore as long desired relief, and the popular voice demanded it with an unanimity which compelled the ministry to consent to its wishes. The former minister retired,---he was succeeded by one of his former friends, and the peace was concluded.

The haste in which the Treaty of Amiens was concluded, and the necessity of an immediate compliance with the popular voice, must be considered as one of the causes of the defects of the treaty; peace was thus rendered necessary, and the ministry were compelled to purchase it at the price at which, under their knowledge of these circumstances, the French were disposed to offer it.

It was thus that the general spirit of the Treaty of Amiens introduced a new æra of policy; the ancient system was subverted, and the states of Europe assumed a new character.---Austria lost her counterpoise to France,---Prussia beheld her natural rival no longer in a situation to contend with her, and Holland became an afflicted province of the French Republic.

If such was the general system to which the Treaty of Amiens put the seal, if it did not actually produce it, the defects of the treaty, in a more immediate regard to itself, are equally evident, and have been at length equally fatal.---It is doubtless one of the most necessary appendages to a treaty that it should contain every thing in issue which may ensure its accomplishment. As the very end of a treaty is to create a condition of peace, every thing vague and equivocal, must be equally dangerous, and contradictory to its very nature. Of this vague and equivocal nature, however, was one of the articles of the Treaty of Amiens. It is needless to add that the tenth article of the treaty is here meant.---The

words

words of this are, 'That Malta, &c. should be restored to the knights upon the following conditions—1. That the knights should be invited to return to Malta, and there elect a grand master.—2. That the grand master should be in the island to take possession, and that the Sicilian garrison should have arrived.'—Such is the letter of the article; but the treaty was scarcely sent to the different courts, before a serious contest arose upon its spirit.

It must be here remembered, that, at the period of the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens, a powerful and doubtless a respectable party, were as much as ever indisposed against the French, and considering their government, and still existing principles, as hostile to the general good of Europe, they lamented as an evil a treaty which terminated a war which they deemed so just. In the French Republic likewise existed a party which, though satisfied with the peace, were desirous of construing, to the full extent of their meaning, the vague articles of that treaty. The consular court, moreover, endeavoured to cover its usurpation by the splendor of its acquisitions, and by increasing the territories, or at least, the power of the country, to associate to itself the national vanity. Hence the imposition of the Swiss constitution. Hence the assumption of a dictatorial power over the affairs of Holland. Hence in the official remonstrances to foreign powers a haughtiness of language equally offensive and unusual. The party, in England, which opposed the peace, were thus at once both further provoked, and further furnished with the strongest arguments of the justice of their hostility to a court like that of the Republic. The kingdom began to overflow with the pamphlets of this party. The French royalists, such of them as are for ever excluded from their country, imitated these practices; the newspapers, pamphlets, jeux d'esprit, and periodical works, all concurred, either from interest or feeling, in a merited censure of the consular court.

The spirit of hostility thus pervaded the two countries, and the two courts. The consular court complained of the liberties of the English papers and the encouragement, (at least admission in the English courts), of the French royalists. As these however are all enumerated in the state papers, which are at this period (the month of May) laid before parliament, we shall here present an abstracted review of these documents, &c.

The contents of these papers may be reduced to the five following heads...French Royalists...English Newspapers, &c...Switzerland, Holland, and Malta.

The first thirteen of these papers (of which there are 72 in all) refer wholly to the two first heads. Their substance is contained in the twelfth note: M. Otto there officially solicits that the libels in newspapers, &c. may be restrained, that the obnoxious royalists Georges, the bishop of St. Pol de Leon, the princes of the Bourbon family, and all emigrants who still retain titles and wear their orders, may be sent out of the kingdom.

With regard to Switzerland our third head of division, note 17, is from lord Hawkesbury to M. Otto remonstrating against the arbitrary interference of the consul of the French republic in the constitution of Switzerland. The cantons of Switzerland unquestionably possess, in the same degree as every other independant state the right of regulating their own internal concerns. Moreover in the present instance this right is formally and explicitly guaranteed by the French nation to the Swiss

Swiss government, by the treaty of Luneville. His Majesty is therefore called upon by his regard for the general interests of Europe, &c.

It must be a subject of surprise that this remonstrance, (for such it must be considered) was not either previously made or when made more vigorously followed up. The date of this note is the tenth of October.

The affairs of Holland are the fourth head. Note 22, is from Mr. Liston, our minister, at the Hague, to Lord Hawkesbury. The French refused to withdraw their army from Holland, in compliance with their promise made to that government. The Dutch appeared resolved to resist, or at least to appeal to the powers of Europe. Nothing more appears upon this subject.

Our last head is Malta. From note 24 to 35 Malta is the only subject; Russia is solicited to become a guarantee, but upon certain conditions, to which the court of England appears but little inclined to consent.

Note 38 is from Lord Whitworth, and contains the substance of a long interview with the First Consul, who remonstrates upon all the subjects that have formed the respective grounds of complaint of each court, and declares that 'To preserve peace the Treaty of Amiens must be fulfilled; the abuse in the public prints, if not totally suppressed, at least kept within bounds, and confined to the English papers; and the protection so openly given to his bitterest enemies (alluding to Georges and persons of that description) must be withdrawn. If war, it was necessary only to say so, and refuse to fulfill the treaty.'

The succeeding notes are all of the same tenor. The 66th contains the summary, or what in official language is called the ultimatum of the British government.

1. That His Britannic Majesty should retain his troops at Malta ten years.
2. That the island of Lampedosa should be ceded to him as a naval station.
3. That the French should immediately evacuate Holland.

These demands being refused, or rather eluded, Lord Whitworth left Paris.

On the subject of the proceedings detailed in the above correspondence His Majesty has issued the following

DECLARATION.

His Majesty's earnest endeavours for the preservation of peace having failed of success, he entertains the fullest confidence that he shall receive the same support from his parliament, and that the same zeal and spirit will be manifested by his people, which he has experienced on every occasion when the honour of his crown has been attacked, or the essential interests of his dominions have been endangered. During the whole course of the negotiations which led to the preliminary and definitive treaty of peace between his Majesty and the French Republic, it was his Majesty's sincere desire, not only to put an end to the hostilities which subsisted between the two countries, but to adopt such measures, and to concur in such propositions, as might most effectually contribute to consolidate the tranquillity of Europe. The same motives by which his Majesty was actuated during the negotiations for peace, have since invariably governed his conduct. As soon as the treaty of Amiens was concluded, his majesty's courts were open to the people of France for every purpose of legal redress; all sequestrations were taken off their property; all

all prohibitions on their trade, which had been imposed during the war were removed, and they were placed, in every respect, on the same footing, with regard to commerce and intercourse, as the inhabitants of any other state in amity with his Majesty, with which there existed no treaty of commerce.

To a system of conduct thus open, liberal, and friendly, the proceedings of the French government afford the most striking contrast. The prohibitions which had been placed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects during the war, have been enforced with increased strictness and severity; violence has been offered, in several instances, to their vessels and their property; and, in no case, has justice been afforded to those who may have been aggrieved in consequence of such acts, nor has any satisfactory answer been given to the repeated representations made by his Majesty's ministers or ambassador at Paris. Under such circumstances, when his Majesty's subjects were not suffered to enjoy the common advantages of peace within the territories of the French Republic, and the countries dependent upon it, the French government had recourse to the extraordinary measure of sending over to this country a number of persons for the professed purpose of residing in the most considerable sea-port towns of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the character of commercial agents or consuls. These persons could have no pretensions to be acknowledged in that character as the right of being so acknowledged, as well as all the privileges attached to such a situation, could only be derived from a commercial treaty: and as no treaty of that description was in existence between his Majesty and the French Republic, there was consequently too much reason to suppose, that the real object of their mission was by no means of a commercial nature, and this suspicion was confirmed, not only by the circumstance that some of them were military men, but by the actual discovery that several of them were furnished with instructions to obtain the soundings of the harbours, and to procure military surveys of the places where it was intended they should reside. His Majesty felt it to be his duty to prevent their departure to their respective places of destination, and represented to the French government the necessity of withdrawing them; and it cannot be denied that the circumstances under which they were sent, and the instructions which were given to them, ought to be considered as decisive indications of the dispositions and intentions of the government by whom they were employed.

The conduct of the French government, with respect to the commercial intercourse between the two countries, must therefore be considered as ill suited to a state of peace, and their proceedings in their more general political relations, as well as in those which immediately concern his Majesty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconsistent with every principle of good faith, moderation, and justice. His Majesty had entertained hopes, in consequence of the repeated assurances of the French government, that they might have been induced to adopt a system of policy, which, if it had not inspired other powers with confidence, might at least have allayed their jealousies. If the French government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to such a system; if their dispositions had proved to be essentially pacific, allowances would have been made for the situation in which a new government must be placed after so dreadful and extensive a convulsion as that which has been produced by the French revolution. But his Majesty has unfortunately had too much reason to observe, and to lament that the system of violence, aggression, and aggrandizement which characterized the proceedings of the different governments of France during the war, has been continued with as little disguise since its termination. They have continued to keep a French army in Holland, against the will, and in defiance

ance of the remonstrances of the Batavian government, and in repugnance to the letter of three solemn treaties. They have, in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence of the Swiss nation, in defiance of the treaty of Luneville, which had stipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuse their own form of government. They have annexed to the dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma and Placentia, and the island of Elba, without allotting any provision to the king of Sardinia, whom they have despoiled of the most valuable part of his territory, though they were bound, by a solemn engagement to the emperor of Russia, to attend to his interests and to provide for his establishment. It may, indeed, with truth be asserted, that the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, has been marked with one continued series of aggression, violence, and insult on the part of the French government. In the month of October last, his Majesty was induced, in consequence of the earnest solicitation of the Swiss nation, to make an effort, by a representation to the French government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This representation was couched in the most temperate terms; and measures were taken by his Majesty for ascertaining, under the circumstances which then existed, the real situation and wishes of the Swiss cantons, as well as the sentiments of the other cabinets of Europe. His Majesty learned, however, with the utmost regret, that no disposition to counteract these repeated infractions of treaties and acts of violence, was manifested by any of the powers most immediately interested in preventing them; and his Majesty therefore felt that, with respect to these objects, his single efforts could not be expected to produce any considerable advantage to those in whose favour they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French government first distinctly advanced the principle, that his majesty had no right to complain of the conduct, or to interfere with the proceedings of France, on any point which did not form a part of the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens. That treaty was unquestionably founded upon the same principle as every other antecedent treaty or convention, on the assumption of the state of possession and of engagements subsisting at the time of its conclusion; and if that state of possession and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of any of the parties, so as to prejudice the condition on which the other party has entered into the contract, the change, so made, may be considered as operating virtually as a breach of the Treaty itself, and as giving the party aggrieved a right to demand satisfaction or compensation, for any substantial difference which such acts may have effected in their relative situations; but whatever may be the principle on which the Treaty is to be considered as founded, there is indisputably a general law of nations, which, though liable to be limited, explained, or restrained, by conventional law, is antecedent to it, and is that law or rule of conduct to which all sovereigns and states have been accustomed to appeal, where conventional law is admitted to have been silent. The Treaty of Amiens, and every other Treaty, in providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore assume or imply an indifference to all other objects which are not specified in its stipulations, much less does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to the will and caprice of the violent and the powerful. The justice of the cause is alone a sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the powers of Europe in the differences which may arise between other states, and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by considerations of prudence. These principles can admit of no dispute; but if the new and extraordinary

traordinary pretension advanced by the French government, to exclude his Majesty from any right to interfere with respect to the concerns of other powers, unless they made a specific part of the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens, was that which it was possible to maintain, those powers would have a right, at least, to claim the benefit of this principle, in every case of difference between the two countries. The indignation of all Europe must surely then be excited by the declarations of the French government, that, in the event of hostilities, these very powers who were no parties to the Treaty of Amiens, and who were not allowed to derive any advantage from the remonstrances of his Majesty in their behalf, are nevertheless to be made the victims of a war which is alledged to rise out of the same Treaty, and are to be sacrificed in a contest which they not only have not occasioned, but which they have had no means whatever of preventing.

His Majesty judged it most expedient, under the circumstances which then affected Europe, to abstain from a recurrence to hostilities on account of the views of ambition and acts of aggression manifested by France on the Continent; yet an experience of the character and dispositions of the French government could not fail to impress his Majesty with a sense of the necessity of increased vigilance in guarding the rights and dignity of his crown, and in protecting the interests of his people. Whilst his Majesty was actuated by these sentiments, he was called upon by the French government to evacuate the island of Malta. His Majesty had manifested, from the moment of the signature of the Definitive Treaty, an anxious disposition to carry into full effect the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens relative to that island. As soon as he was informed that an election of a Grand Master had taken place, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, and that it had been agreed by the different priorities assembled at St. Petersburg to acknowledge the person whom the court of Rome should select out of those who had been named by them to be Grand Master of the Order of St. John, his Majesty proposed to the French government, for the purpose of avoiding any difficulties which might arise in the execution of the arrangement, to acknowledge that election to be valid; and when, in the month of August, the French government applied to his Majesty to permit the Neapolitan troops to be sent to the island of Malta, as a preliminary measure for preventing any unnecessary delay, his Majesty consented without hesitation to this proposal, and gave his directions for the admission of the Neapolitan troops into the island. His Majesty had thus shewn his disposition not only to throw no obstacle in the way of execution of the Treaty, but, on the contrary, to facilitate the execution of it by every means in his power. His Majesty cannot, however, admit, that at any period since the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens, the French government have had a right to call upon him, in conformity to the stipulations of that Treaty, to withdraw his forces from the island of Malta. At the time when this demand was made by the French government, several of the most important stipulations of the arrangement respecting Malta remained unexecuted. The election of a Grand Master had not been carried into effect. The 10th article had stipulated that the independance of the island should be placed under the guarantee, and protection of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia. The Emperor of Germany had acceded to the guarantee, but only on condition of a like accession on the part of the other powers specified in the article. The Emperor of Russia had refused his accession, except on the condition that the Maltese langue should be abrogated; and the King of Prussia had given no answer whatever to the application which had been made to him to accede to the arrangements. But the fundamental principle, upon the existence of which depended the execution of the other parts of the article, had been defeat-

by the changes which had taken place in the constitution of the Order since the Treaty of Peace. It was to the order of St. John of Jerusalem that his Majesty was, by the first stipulation, of the 10th article, bound to restore the island of Malta. The Order is defined to consist of those langues which were in existence at the time of the conclusion of the Treaty: the three French langues having been abolished, and a Maltese langue added to the institution. The order consisted, therefore, at that time, of the following langues, viz. the langues of Arragon, Castile, Germany, Bavaria, and Russia. Since the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, the langues of Arragon and Castile have been separated from the Order by Spain, a part of the Italian langue has been abolished by the annexation of Piedmont and Parma to France. There is strong reason to believe that it has been in contemplation to sequester the property of the Bavarian langue, and the intention has been avowed of keeping the Russian langues within the dominions of the emperor.

Under these circumstances, the order of St. John cannot now be considered as that body to which, according to the stipulations of the Treaty, the island was to be restored; and the funds indispensably necessary for its support, and for the maintenance of the independence of the island, have been nearly, if not wholly, sequestered. Even if this had arisen from circumstances which it was not in the power of any of the contracting parties to the Treaty to controul, his Majesty would nevertheless have had a right to defer the evacuation of the island by his forces, until such time as an equivalent arrangement had been concluded for the preservation of the independence of the order and of the island. But if these changes have taken place in consequence of any acts of the other parties to the Treaty; if the French government shall appear to have proceeded upon a system of rendering the order, whose independence they had stipulated, incapable of maintaining that independence, his Majesty's right to continue in the occupation of the island, under such circumstances, will hardly be contested. It is indisputable that the revenues of the two Spanish langues have been withdrawn from the order by his Catholic Majesty: a part of the Italian langue has in fact been abolished by France, through the unjust annexation of Piedmont, and Parma and Placentia, to the French territory. The Elector of Bavaria has been instigated by the French government to sequester the property of the order within his territories; and it is certain, that they have not only sanctioned, but encouraged the idea, of the propriety of separating the Russian langues from the remainder of the order.

As the conduct of the governments of France and Spain have, therefore, in some instances directly, and in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the order, and has destroyed its means of supporting its independence, it is to those governments, and not to his Majesty, that the non-execution of the tenth article of the Treaty of Amiens must be ascribed. Such would be the just conclusion, if the tenth article of that Treaty were considered as an arrangement by itself. It must be observed, however, that this article forms a part only of a Treaty of Peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the stipulations of which must, upon a principle common to all treaties, be constructed as having a reference to each other.

His Majesty was induced by the Treaty of Peace to consent to abandon, and to restore to the order of St. John the island of Malta, on condition of its independence and neutrality. But a further condition, which must necessarily be supposed to have considerable influence with his Majesty in inducing him to make so important a concession was the acquiescence

of the French government is an arrangement for the security of the Levant, by the eighth and ninth articles in the Treaty stipulating the integrity of the Turkish empire, and the independence of the Ionian Islands. His Majesty has, however, since learnt, that the French government have entertained views hostile to both these objects; and that they have even suggested the idea of a partition of the Turkish Empire. These views must now be manifest to all the world, from the official publication of the report of Colonel Sebastiani: from the conduct of that officer, and of the other French agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian islands, and from the distinct admission of the First Consul himself, in his conversation with Lord Whitworth. His Majesty was, therefore, warranted in considering it to be the determination of the French government to violate those articles of the Treaty of Peace, which stipulated for the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire and of the Ionian islands, and consequently he would not have been justified in evacuating the island of Malta, without receiving some other security, which might equally provide for these important objects. His Majesty accordingly feels that he has an incontestible claim, in consequence of the conduct of France since the Treaty of Peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the stipulations of that Treaty, to refuse, under the present circumstances, to relinquish the possession of the island of Malta. Yet, notwithstanding this right, so clear and so unquestionable, the alternative presented by the French government to his Majesty, in language the most peremptory and menacing, was the evacuation of Malta, or the renewal of war.

If the views of ambition and aggrandizement, which have thus been manifested by the French government since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, have in so very particular a manner attracted the attention of his Majesty, it has been equally impossible for him not to feel, and not to notice, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that government to his Crown, and to his People.

The report of Colonel Sebastiani contains the most unwarrantable insinuations and charges against his Majesty's government, against the officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter. This paper cannot be considered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed, and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official report of an accredited agent, published by the authority of the government to which it was addressed, who thereby have given it their express sanction. This report had been published a very short time, when another indignity was offered to this country in the communication of the First Consul of France to the Legislative Body. In this communication he presumes to affirm in the character of Chief Magistrate of that country, "That Great Britain cannot singly contend against the power of France;" an assertion as unfounded as it is indecent, disproved by the events of many wars, and by none more than by those of the war which has been recently concluded. Such an assertion, advanced in the most solemn official act of a government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the powers of Europe, can be considered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to his Majesty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his just rights, and those of their country, against every insult and aggression.

The conduct of the First Consul to his Majesty's ambassador at his audience, in presence of the ministers of most of the sovereigns and states of Europe, furnishes another instance of provocation on the part of the French government, which it would be improper not to notice on the present occasion.

casion; and the subsequent explanation of this transaction may be considered as having the effect of aggravating, instead of palliating the affront. —At the very time when his majesty was demanding satisfaction and explanation on some of the points above-mentioned, the French minister at Hamburg endeavoured to obtain the insertion, in a Hamburg paper, of a most gross and opprobrious libel against his Majesty; and when difficulties were made respecting the insertion of it, he availed himself of his official character as Minister of the French Republic, to require the publication of it, by order of his government, in the gazette of the senate of that town. With this requisition so made, the senate of Hamburg were induced to comply; and thus has the independance of that town been violated, and a free state made the instrument, by the menace of the French government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the most offensive and unfounded calumnies against his Majesty and his government. His Majesty might add to this list of indignities, the requisition which the French government have repeatedly urged, that the laws and constitution of his country should be changed relative to the liberty of the press. His Majesty might likewise add, the calls which the French government have, on several occasions, made upon him to violate the laws of hospitality, with respect to persons who have found an asylum within his dominions, and against whose conduct no charge whatever has at any time been substantiated. It is impossible to reflect on these different proceedings, and the course which the French government have thought proper to adopt respecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form part of a system, which has been adopted for the purpose of degrading, vilifying and insulting his Majesty and his government.

Under all these insults and provocations, his Majesty, not without a due sense of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of temper and moderation to obtain satisfaction and redress, while he has neglected no means consistent with his honour and the safety of his dominions, to induce the government of France to concede to him, what is, in his judgment, absolutely necessary for the future tranquillity of Europe. His efforts in this respect have proved abortive, and he has therefore judged it necessary to order his ambassador to leave Paris. In having recourse to this proceeding, it has been his Majesty's object to put an end to the fruitless discussions which have too long subsisted between the two governments, and to close a period of suspense peculiarly injurious to the subjects of his Majesty.

If, though the provocations which his Majesty has received might entitle him to larger claims than those which he has advanced, yet anxious to prevent calamities which might thus be extended to every part of Europe, he is still willing, as far as is consistent with his own honour, and the interests of his people, to afford every facility to any just and honourable management, by which such evils may be averted. He has, therefore, no difficulty in declaring to all Europe, that notwithstanding the changes which have taken place since the treaty of peace, notwithstanding the extension of the power of France, in repugnance to that treaty, and to the spirit of peace itself, his Majesty will not avail himself of these circumstances, to demand in compensation all that he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now, in an arrangement by which satisfaction shall be given to him, for the indignities which have been offered to his crown, and to his people, and substantial security afforded against further encroachments on the part of France.

His Majesty has thus distinctly and unreservedly stated the reasons of those proceedings, to which he has found himself obliged to resort. He is actuated by no disposition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other state; by no projects of conquest and aggrandizement; but solely by a
sense

sense of what is due to the honour of his crown, and the interests of his people, and by his anxious desire to obstruct the further progress of a system, which if not resisted, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings of parliament during the interesting interval, from the first message of the king to the arrival of lord Whitworth, were of that temper and steadiness which is so well suited to the dignity of that august body. Their business may be chiefly ranged under the two heads, of what related to the war, and of what regarded matters of less noise, but perhaps equal importance.

Of the latter species the chief was doubtless the bill of Lord Moira... On May the 6th the house being in a committee upon the insolvent debtors' bill, Lord Moira proposed a clause, that the debtor should at all times be permitted to apply to the quarter sessions for his discharge, upon giving a satisfactory account of his property. This application, after being sanctioned at the quarter sessions, was to be referred to a jury, whose verdict should be final. His lordship stated that 1100 poor debtors had been released since March last, by the society of the Thatched-house, whose debts on the average did not exceed two pounds each. The clause was rejected on a division; the mover himself being the only one for the motion.

Sir Henry Mildmay, in the House of Commons, brought forward an obnoxious motion for enquiring into the abuses of the navy, and dock-yards. A Mr. Taylor had lost his contract for supplying the navy with blocks, being deprived of it by the commissioners appointed under the above act. He was answered by Mr. Addington, that, with regard to his first charge that of the service being starved by regulations of narrow economy, to Mr. A's certain knowledge it was never more liberally provided. With regard to Mr. Taylor, his contract had been set aside for a better arrangement... Motion withdrawn.

But the greater part of the public attention was attracted to the proceedings of the parliament upon the war. The debate of the 13th of May referred only to Lord Whitworth's expected arrival, and of course expectation being a few days after changed into certainty, its relation can be a matter of no interest. On the 16th the following message was brought from His Majesty:

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

G. R.

His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Lords that the discussions, that His Majesty announced on the 8th of March, as then subsisting between His Majesty and the French government, have terminated. The conduct of the French government has obliged His Majesty to recall his ambassador from Paris; and the ambassador from the French Republic has left London. His Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Lords, with as little delay as possible, copies of such papers as may be proper for the information of parliament on this important subject. It is a consolation to His Majesty to reflect that no endeavours have been wanting upon his part to preserve the blessings of peace, but under the circumstances which have occurred to disappoint his expectations, His Majesty relies with perfect confidence on the zeal and public spirit of the house to support him in employing the power and resources of the country in opposing the spirit of ambition, and encroachments of the French government.

Mr.

Mr. Grey moved upon the 19th for several papers referred to in the negotiation in the king's message. This motion was only interesting, as it exhibited the increasing strength of opposition. The numbers for Mr. Grey's motion were, 77.—against it 136.

The debates were again commenced on the 20th with their usual spirit, by both parties.

Mr. Whitbread demanded of ministers whether since the arrival of Lord Whitworth, they had received any communication from the French government.

Lord Hawkesbury replied, that he had seen a note from Paris, but it not official.—Mr. Grey demanded whether the Emperor of Russia had offered his mediation. Lord Hawkesbury replied, that as Lord Whitworth was on his way to Calais, a communication was sent him, that England might retain Malta for a certain number of years, provided France might at the same time possess Otranto and Tarentum.

On Monday, May 23d, both houses met to take his Majesty's message into consideration. In the House of Lords, Lord Pelham moved an address to thank His Majesty for the communication of the papers, &c. which was as usual an echo of the message. Lord King moved as an amendment, the insertion of the following words in the address:—'That His Majesty should be empowered to call forth the resources of the United Kingdom, but that at the same time his faithful peers felt a lively satisfaction in the hope, that yet, as far as the honor of his crown and the interests of his people would admit, an accommodation may take place.' This motion was lost by a majority of 132.. There being for it, 10.. For the original address 142.

In consequence of a new regulation the door leading to the gallery of the House of Commons was not opened till three o'clock in the afternoon. From this proceeding we, together with the nation at large, have to regret the loss of the commencement of the debate on a subject of such high importance. This debate was adjourned to the following day, when Mr. Grey moved an amendment, similar to that in the other house. Upon a division the numbers were,—Against the amendment, 398.—For it 97.

INTELLIGENCE—LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.—M. Tourdes, professor of the School of Medicine at Strasburg, announced last year that the fibre of blood, separated from the lymph, and aqueous humor, nearly pure, coagulated and still retaining a heat equal to 30 degrees of Reaumur, exhibited when submitted to the action of the galvanic pile an actual contraction perceptible with a magnifying glass.

This observation extremely important for the study of physiology was calculated to excite the attention of persons interested in that science; yet it remained in a kind of oblivion till M. Circaud a student of Medicine at the School of Paris made the same remark, without knowing that it was already announced in several works. He therefore bestowed the utmost attention on his experiments, and exhibited before several naturalists and physiologists, the discovery which he imagined he had made.

Some of the members of the Society have actually witnessed this manifest contraction of the fibre obtained from the blood of an ox killed a few minutes

minutes before. The contraction of the coagulated mass, was visible to the naked eye, and the movement was perfectly similar to that observed in the muscular fibres.

The pile was composed of 60 disks of zinc, as many of copper and pieces of cloth impregnated with a solution of muriate of soda. The fibre was at the heat of about 32 or 33 degrees of the centigrade thermometer. The contraction lasted about 60 seconds, after which it entirely ceased. This experiment did not succeed the two first times that it was tried.

Mr. Mushett some time since announced that iron submitted to the action of heat in close crucibles was converted into steel and melted, and that it might then be poured off. He attributed this alteration to a combination of carbon, proceeding either from carbonic acid decomposed by iron at that powerful degree of heat, or from charcoal reduced to gas, and introduced into the inside of the crucible.

M. Collet Descotils in order to satisfy the doubts that might be raised of the above circumstance so contrary to M. Clouet's experiments on the conversion of iron into steel by calcareous carbonate, and M. Guyton's on the same, by means of diamond, determined to repeat Mr. Mushett's experiments.

Three experiments made with every possible precaution to separate the iron from every substance of the nature of charcoal, convinced M. Collet Descotils that whenever that was the case, the nature of the iron was not changed, and that when steel was formed it was only by accident. He likewise observed that iron is by no means so difficult to be melted as it has been hitherto imagined, having seen it run in a very short time in all his experiments.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES AT UTRECHT has proposed the following prize question for the year 1803.—What is the true nature of the electric matter? Is it a compound? What are the chemical changes it undergoes, when united with other bodies, and which it produces in those bodies? The prize which is to be adjudged on the first of October 1803, consists of 30 ducats; and the memoirs are to be addressed to Dr. Luckman at Utrecht.

Premiums were lately adjudged by the DUBLIN SOCIETY to Mr. John Templeton, of Belfast, and Dr. Scott, of Marlborough-street, Dublin, for the discovery of native Irish plants, not hitherto described in any work of Linnæus or the later botanists. To the first gentleman a premium was awarded for his discovery of a new species of rose, found growing in different parts of the counties of Down and Derry; and to the latter for his discovery of two species of mosses growing on rocks in the vicinity of Balbriggan, county of Dublin, the first so near the sea as to be covered by it during high tides, the other growing among the mountains southward of Swadlinbur, on the banks of a rivulet, the soil of which was formed from decayed argillaceous schistus; and likewise for his discovery of a vegetable substance found growing on detached lime-stones in the bed of a rivulet in the Queen's county.

The Museum of the Dublin Society, in addition to the collection more immediately connected with the great national objects of that body, is daily augmenting by the contributions of its members and others, so as already to present a collection of natural and artificial curiosities, highly interesting to the mineralogist, naturalist, and antiquary. Some very curious additions were lately made to the collection by Sir Walter Synnot, and the Hon. Capt. Stratiord, the former having presented the Society with curious Etruscan vases, several Roman lamps, sacrificial vessels, coins, &c. together with several rare curiosities in South Sea cloth and

and natural history; an *Anas Aegyptica*, or Egyptian goose, in fine preservation, has been acknowledged from the latter gentleman.

RUSSIAN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

According to a new plan presented by the commission of public institutions, universities will be established in the Russian empire, not only at Petersburg, Moscow, and Dorpat, but likewise in two or three other large towns, and they will be placed on the same footing as those of Germany. There are also to be colleges in every town and government, and schools in all the smaller towns and villages.

The new university of Dorpat continues to draw the attention of government. The Emperor intends to employ every possible method to render it as extensively useful as possible. He has this year assigned 20000 rubles, and 3000 for each succeeding year towards the augmentation of its library. The salaries of the professors which were fixed at 1500 rubles have been increased to 2000, and each of them has received a promise that an annuity of 1000 shall in case of his decease be granted to his widow.

The academy of arts at Petersburg has finally obtained of the Emperor a grant of 140,000 rubles per annum: it had hitherto received only 60,000. On the 25th of December a public meeting was held in which gold and silver medals were distributed among those members who had distinguished themselves by their works.

A rich Russian private individual at Moscow, Mr. Paul Von Dimisdorff, has requested leave of the Emperor to give towards the support of the universities and academies, 300,000 rixdollars, and the revenues of 3000 peasants, which shall be bequeathed to the universities. This patriot declares in his letter to the Emperor, that he thinks it the duty of every person of property, to follow, by voluntary contributions, the example of a monarch who does so much for the education and accomplishment of the national youth.

CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Davy, professor of chemistry in the royal institution of Great Britain, in a paper lately read to the royal society, described the processes usual in the art of tanning, entered at large into a chemical investigation of the nature of the agents employed in the process; and detailed a number of ingenious experiments undertaken expressly for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of their operation.

A course of lectures explaining the application of the principles of chemistry to the various operations of agriculture has been prepared by Mr. Davy, and the introductory lecture has been read before the board at their house in Sackville Street.

AEROSTATION.

Garnerin ascended at Berlin on the evening of the 13th of April, and after an aerial voyage of upwards of an hour, descended at Mittenwalde, 12 miles distant. It does not appear however, that Professor Harmbstaedt went with him. Mr. Harmbstaedt's object was to go as high as was consistent with respiration, and there to make a variety of experiments, which on earth could only be effected under the receiver of the air-pump.

A German philosopher of some eminence, named Brandt, lately ascended with a like intent, but on attaining the point of elevation which he desired, he was affected by such strange sensations, which he describes rather of a compulsive than of a painful kind, and so violent bleeding from his nose and ears, that he was obliged to open at the instant, all the vents of the balloon. Such was the vast expansion of the inflammable air, that it issued with a violent and whistling noise from these apertures, so that Mr. B. apprehended an explosion would take place.

At this height the alcohol began to ferment, and ether to quit its liquid form to assume an elastic one. Mr. B. collected some of the air of this re-

gion

gion, which has been subjected to various experiments, but we are not clearly informed of its properties.

LITERARY INFORMATION.

Mr. William Rondeau has announced for publication by subscription, a translation from the German of Jurgen Elert Kruse's general or universal Merchants's Guide, or Contorist; giving only a circumstantial description of the value of monies, of accounts, coins, weights, measures, the manner of exchanges, and usances, of the principal cities and countries in and out of Europe; but also a particular comparison or par, under the name of each place, of the weights and measures, against those of England and Hamburgh. It will form one quarto volume, and the price to subscribers will be 1l. 15s. to non-subscribers 2l. 2s. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Robinson's, Paternoster-Row.

Mr. George Walker of the King's Remembrancer's Office, will soon publish observations founded on facts, upon the propriety or impropriety of the exportation of the cotton twist, for the purpose of being manufactured into cloth by foreigners.

A translation from the German of the highly interesting travels of Karamsin, a Russian nobleman, through Russia, Prussia, Germany, Switzerland, France, and England, is in a state of forwardness. It will be comprised in three thick volumes, in foolscap octavo, and will be embellished with plates. The names of such as may wish to possess this work are received at Griffiths' German Library, Pall Mall.

The library of the Vatican, at Rome, has lately been augmented by that of the late Cardinal Luchi conformably to the will of that prelate.

On the 23d of February last, professor Jaubert, of the academy of modern oriental languages at Paris, who lately returned from the east with Colonel Sebastiani, commenced a course of lectures on the Turkish language. In addition to the principles of grammar, he explains three times a-week the geography of the Turkish Empire, and the history of the maritime wars of Hbady Khalfah, surnamed Kidlib Tcheleby.

A society of printers and booksellers at Milan, have begun to reprint the *Moniteur*, without any alteration of the original, omitting only the advertisements of the theatres, books, and other useless notices. This new edition will be printed at the French and Italian printing office, at Saint Zeno, in 8vo, on good paper. The price of each volume to subscribers is four francs. Two volumes, of about 320 pages each, are promised monthly. Twelve have already appeared.

Earl Stanhope has lately been much employed in bringing to perfection an improved mode of printing. His invention, though in some respects similar to the French Stereotype, is said to be very superior to it, with regard to neatness, accuracy, and cheapness.

Mr. Moore, the elegant translator of Anacreon, will speedily publish a poem, entitled *The Philosophy of Pleasure*.

A translation from the Portuguese of Camoens, will soon appear from the pen of Lord Strangford.

There is now printing, and will be published by the booksellers in London on the first of July, 1803, a new school-book, entitled "*Parsing Lessons*," on Lindley Murray's plan, by G. Giles."

Mr. Becker, professor and inspector of the electoral gallery at Dresden, intends to publish by subscription a choice collection of engravings of the "*Santa Nolle*," of *Coreggio*, and other first-rate paintings of that celebrated gallery, which, with regard to the most exquisite productions of the Italian school, is inferior to none, but the present gallery of the Louvre.

Professor Tode, at Copenhagen, has lately published an excellent Danish translation of Roderick Random.

The celebrated Zoega has nearly finished his work on the Coptic MSS. in the collection of Cardinal Borgia: it will greatly facilitate the knowledge of the Coptic language.

Mr. Gifford the translator of Juvenal is engaged upon an examination of the critical reviewers on the subject of that Performance.

The Rev. D. H. Urquhart, prebendary of Lincoln, will soon publish in one volume octavo, Commentaries on Classical Learning,

The celebrated orientalist, A. J. Silvestre de Sacy, has been nominated a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen.

The counsellor, Von Glinka, the translator of Storch's Annals of the Reign of Catharine II. who was lately appointed professor of Russian Literature at Dorpat, is at present employed on a translation of Levesque's History of Russia, into his native language.

The King of Prussia has been pleased to testify to M. Ancillon, professor of history at the Military Academy of Berlin, and author of the *Tableau des Révolutions du système politique de l'Europe depuis la fin du 15e siècle*, his particular approbation of that work, to which the greater gold medal of the Academy of Sciences was adjudged. He has likewise appointed him historiographer to the house of Brandenburg, with a pension, and in that quality has granted him access to the private archives.

Mr. Painter, of Wrexham, assisted by Mr. Yorke, of Erthig, and the Rev. W. Davis, Meirod, will publish in the course of the present year, A History of the Twenty Tribes of Wales, with the arms of the tribes at the head of each.

New Projects, Public Works, and Events.

IRISH FISHING COMPANY.

Lord Spencer Chichester, brother to the Marquis of Donegal, has subscribed 600l. to the Nymph Bank fishing company, lately formed at Waterford; a sum equal to what government has granted for that purpose.—If every proprietor of estates on the sea coast of Ireland would follow the example of this young nobleman, the fisheries of that country would soon be placed on a respectable footing. His lordship, we understand, is also forming, at his own expence, a fishery-town on his estate in that neighbourhood.—Surely government ought to extend and encourage such laudable exertions.

NEW MARKET, FINSBURY.

The new market immediately to be built north of Finsbury-square will in magnitude surpass any other in London. The following streets are levelled completely to the ground, on which the market is to be erected, viz. Duke-street, Princes-street, and King-street, with the parts adjacent, to the extent of 40 acres of ground.

IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LAND.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has recently proved himself an exemplary encourager of inclosing waste lands, within the county of Kent. Most of the wastes for several miles on this side Canterbury, belonging to that see, his Grace has kindly allotted in different portions, from one to ten acres, to various worthy and deserving men, on trifling fines, for the term of 30 years. More than 40 neat white cottages have already been erected upon them, to the great comfort of many poor families, and the credit of an extensive district, which a well-directed benevolence has so highly ornamented, and essentially improved.

COTTON

COTTON TRADE OF IRELAND.

It appears by authentic documents that the duties paid on British cotton, twist and yarn, amounted to 550*l.* only, in the year 1790: that from that time till the union they averaged about 3000*l.* annually, but that since then they have averaged 15000*l.* and last year amounted to 21,727*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

It appears from the accounts of the custom house, now lying on the table of the House of Commons that our exports amounted last year to 48,506,683*l.* which is 6,800,000*l.* more than the foregoing year, and this only the British produce and manufactures. — Our foreign merchandize augmented also still more in proportion.

Our export of foreign merchandize has trebled since the year 1792, and that of our manufactures and produce has increased 50 per cent.

Our imports have not increased nearly in an equal proportion; thus the balance in our favour is great beyond example. Last year our imports were 1,750,000*l.* less than the year before, which, added to the excess of export, makes an augmentation of balance in our favour in the last year of 8,550,000*l.*

Biographical Notices of distinguished Persons Deceased.

SIR JOHN SMITH BURGES, BART.

ON Sunday, April 24th, died, at his house in Piccadilly, Sir John Smith Burges, Bart. a Director of the East India Company, and Lieut.-Colonel of the third regiment of East India Volunteers. Sir John met with his death from too great exertion on the day of the late election at the East India House; the disorder increased to so violent a degree as to defy all the powers of medical aid. For the last two days of his existence he remained motionless. As a Director of the East India Company, and as a public character, his conduct was irreproachable. In his private life he was beloved and respected, and died universally regretted. He married the only daughter and heiress of the late Ynyr Burges, esq. of East-Ham and Thorpe-hall; and in consequence thereof he took the name of Burges, in addition to that of Smith. He was created a Baronet in the year 1793; but dying without issue the title is become extinct. On Monday, 2d May, his remains were removed from his house in Piccadilly, in order to be interred in the family vault at East-Ham. The ceremony was conducted with great funeral pomp; consisting of ten horsemen, a hearse, and three mourning coaches with six horses, followed by his own coach with four horses, and six other family carriages. He was Lieut.-Colonel of the 3d regiment of East India Volunteers, who shewed a very distinguished proof of their regard for his memory, by being under arms, and meeting the procession at the Mansion-house, and preceding it from thence to the India-house, where they formed into two lines, through which the procession passed. Afterwards the regiment formed again as before, and followed it to Whitechapel church; the whole time the band playing solemn music, and shewing every other mark of military respect. The two City Marshals, with constables, &c. attended the cavalcade; and though the concourse of people collected on the occasion was immense, yet the order and silence that were observed, together with the tolling of the several church bells, were remarkable and very impressive: upon the whole, a more solemn and respectful funeral never passed through the city. This compliment to the memory of a most worthy character must be very acceptable to all those who knew him, and were acquainted with his virtues; considering it as a just tribute to a life passed with integrity and honour.

RIGHT HON. THOMAS CONOLLY.

ON Wednesday the 27th April died, at his magnificent seat at Castletown in Ireland, the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, who had been upwards of forty years member of the Irish Parliament for the county of Londonderry, and was formerly a member of the British Parliament for the city of Chichester. Mr. Conolly was related or allied to most of the great families of England or Ireland, and during his whole life was considered as the first commoner in the latter kingdom, a distinction which he preferred to the Peerage, which had been repeatedly offered him. He was grandson to Thomas Earl of Strafford, and married Lady Louisa Augusta Lennox, sister of the Duke of Richmond. Having no issue, a large estate devolves on his sister, and upon her death to her son, Mr. Byng, M. P. for Middlesex. Mr. Conolly had taken the lead in all the political discussions in the Irish Parliament, where his personal influence was so great, as sometimes to decide questions against the strength of the Ministry, and stem the tide of corruption which threatened to overwhelm his country: he was himself the true Patriot, above the temptation of honours or emoluments; and if he had errors in his political life, they proceeded in the first instance from the too ardent temper of youth, and in later life from the disappointment of his extended and patriotic views. He was among the founders of the Irish Whig Club, and always acted as Secretary to that Society. On the memorable occasion of the Regency, he was one of the Delegates sent by the Irish Parliament to the Prince of Wales. The popular voice had on all occasions gone with him, till the memorable question of the Union, the carrying of which in the Commons was wholly attributed to his support of it, and for which he encountered much obloquy. But when it is considered that this measure lessened his personal consequence, and that he disdained to accept a recompence for the sacrifice, it must at least be admitted that his conduct was disinterested, and it is fair to infer that he was guided by the same patriotic motives which influenced the rest of his life, despairing perhaps that any measure less strong would heal the wounds which venality, anarchy, and rebellion had inflicted on his country. In private life, his large income of 40,000*l.* per annum, was expended in the most princely and benevolent style. He kept open house at Castletown for his friends; and his almost constant residence on his own domain, with the liberal style of his house-keeping, and his generosity, chased poverty and its concomitant evils from his immediate neighbourhood. He was an amateur of the turf, and a member of the fashionable clubs, without devoting himself to either, so as to injure his fortune or character. The loss of such a man must be irreparable; and the sorrows of the poor of Castletown are only alleviated by the hope that his noble-minded widow will continue her residence there.

LADY HARRIET HAMILTON.

ON Saturday, April 30th, died, at the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, near Stanmore, his lordship's eldest daughter, Lady Harriet Hamilton. She complained of indisposition on Friday, but the physicians had no apprehensions of danger till the following morning, and at one o'clock in the day she expired, before they had well ascertained the nature of her disorder, which, on examination of the body, they state to have been "an inflammation of the membrane which lines the windpipe, and which very suddenly produced suffocation." She was within a month of completing her 22d year. Possessed of every requisite to render her beloved, it is no wonder that the Marquis of Waterford, to whom she was betrothed, continues inconsolable. Her person was beautiful, but her mental qualifications were superior;

possessed of a good understanding, properly cultivated, she had devoted her time to the best of purposes and continued acts of benevolence, not common in one so young, and so much in the circles of fashion. The funeral took place on the Friday following, at eight o'clock in the morning, at Stanmore church. When the corpse reached the church it was met by several of the inhabitants, drawn thither by respect to the memory of their deceased benefactress. Besides the mourners, and the servants of the family, the funeral was likewise attended by thirty female charity children, from the age of six to twelve years, who were brought up at a school at Harrow, built and endowed by the Lady Harriet, where they were taught to read, all kinds of useful works, and clothed twice a year, solely at her expense. The Marquis, and the sisters of the deceased, were so much affected by the demise of Lady Harriet, that the Marchioness thought it would be proper to conceal from them the time when the funeral obsequies would be performed. This desire of the Marchioness was accordingly complied with.

LORD RIVERS.

ON Saturday, the 7th of May, died, at his seat at Stratfield-Say, Hants, the Right Hon. George Lord Rivers, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Dorset, and a Lord of the King's Bed-chamber. His lordship was born in 1720, was many years Ambassador at the Court of Turin, and was created a Peer in 1776. Urbanity and benevolence formed the prominent traits of his character: beloved and honoured through a long life, he sinks into the grave regretted by the great and good, and deeply lamented by the poor, who have lost in him one of their best benefactors. His lordship is succeeded by his only son, the Hon. Geo. Pitt, of Rushmore Lodge, who is unmarried, and on whose demise, without issue, the title is entailed on his nephew, Horatio Beckford, Esq. of Stapleton, in Dorsetshire.

OCCURRENCES IN AND NEAR LONDON.

LONDON.

Births. The Countess of Sunderland, of a son.—Lady Sefton, of a daughter.—In Portland-place, the lady of G. Simpson, esq. of a son.—In Gloucester-place, the lady of F. Fletcher, esq. of a son.—Lady George Cavendish, of a daughter, at his lordship's house, Saville-row.—At her house in Lower Brook-street, lady William Beauchamp, of a daughter.—At the Marquis Cornwallis's, in Burlington-street, the lady of lord Viscount Brome, of a daughter.

Married. Gervas Wyld, esq. of the East Middlesex militia, to Miss Sophia Plaskett, second daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Clifford-street.—Charles Littledale, esq. eldest son of Thos. L. esq. of Harley-street, to Miss Catherine Louisa Castell, daughter of Samuel C. esq. of Bruton-street.—At Brompton, captain Sir Charles Hamilton, bart. to Miss Drummond.—George Hollings, esq. of Mount-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss Maria Barker, daughter of Richard B. esq. surgeon to the second regiment of Life Guards.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Charles Steynsham Collinson, esq. of Sproughton Chantry,

Suffolk, to Miss Sowerby, daughter of John S. esq. of Hatton-garden.—Mr. John Bennett, jun. of Lloyd's coffee-house, to Miss Shephard, of Pancras.—At John Fordyce's, esq. Whitehall, major Maxwell, eldest son of Sir William M. bart. of Monteith, to Miss Catherine Fordyce.—Mr. Dean Walker, of Conduit-street, to Miss Normansell, of Gloucester-street, Portman-square.—Nathaniel Belchier, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Bryant, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Belchier, of Newport, Essex.

Died. At her father's in Arlington-street, aged 19, Miss Fellowes, second daughter of Robert F. esq. M. P. for Norwich. This lady and her sister dined with the Earl of Portsmouth on the preceding Sunday; on Monday she complained of the influenza, and expired on Saturday.—In Mortimer-street, the only daughter of captain W. G. Rutherford.—Mr. Merlin, of the museum, Prince's-street, Hanover-square.—In Somerset-place, the lady of Sir John Henslow, first surveyor of his Majesty's navy.—In Baker-street, the lady of Thomas Skip Dyott Bucknall, esq. Mr.

---Mr. Tychio Thomas, of the hotel, Berkeley-square.---At her house in Brunswick-square, the wife of William Walker, esq. whose liberality of sentiment, propriety of conduct, and affection of heart, make her loss deeply felt by all who knew her.---After a few days illness, at her house in Upper Seymour-street, lady M. Melbourne.---At her house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. E. Harvey.---Robert Douglas, esq. of Kingsland-place.---In the 78th year of his age, Rowland Conyers, esq. formerly of Argyll-street.---In the 64th year of his age, Mr. James Aikin, late of Drury-lane theatre. He was one of a race of actors that is now nearly extinct. If his powers did not qualify him to take a leading part in the higher characters of the drama, he always drew from life, and represented natural characters with spirit and judgment. There was an air of firmness and simplicity in his manner that always appealed to the feelings, and gave the force of nature to his acting. He was a man of excellent sense, and though mild

in his manners, of the most determined spirit. He had read much, and reflected upon what he read. He was so reduced by his illness, which was of a painful and lingering kind, that he had long wished for the last awful dropping of the curtain.

---In Wigmore-street, Mrs. Feake, daughter of the late governor Feake, of Durrington, in Essex, in her 82d year.---At her house in Wigmore-street, in her 63d year, Mrs. Emma Little, relict of the late Thos. L. esq.---Robert Lindsay, esq. of Hampstead, formerly of Charles Town, South Carolina.---At his house in Mile-end Green, in the 62d year of his age, captain George Young. He was a rigidly honest and upright man, and generous without ostentation; those, with many other excellent qualities, endeared him to all his friends and acquaintances, and his loss is severely felt and lamented by his numerous family.---At Camelford-house, Oxford-street, Anne, baroness dowager Camelford, in the 65th year of her age.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, D. T. Carpenter, esq. to Miss Barnard.

Died.] At the Swan inn, Bedford, Sir John Payne, bart. of Tempsford Hall, and lieutenant colonel of the Bedfordshire militia: he went to bed the preceding evening in apparent good health.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sonning, James Mackenzie, jun. esq. only son of James M. esq. of the Isle of Wight, to Miss Powney, daughter of the Pennyston, Portlock P. esq. of this county.---At Cookham, Wm. Bridge, esq. to Miss Charlotte Wakefield, of that place.

Died.] Suddenly, at Maidenhead, Berks, Sir Charles Ventris Field, knight, formerly of Campton, in Bedfordshire, and a captain in the militia of that county, in which situation he commanded the king's guard when his Majesty visited the camp at Winchester in the American war, and was in consequence knighted, together with captain Davis, of the West Kent. Sir Charles was then married; but lady Field dying, he next married Mrs. Burch, of Salisbury, and on her demise, he married Mrs. Lill, relict of the late Rev. Dr. L. and daughter of Sir Francis Head, bart. late of the Hermitage, Rochester, who had the prudence to retain her fortune in her own hands; Sir Charles, from the period of his elevation to a title, having uniformly shewn the strongest disposition to prodigality; and by this lady's prudence alone, his latter days were sheltered from absolute want.---After a short illness, the

Rev. John Taylor, M. A. vicar of Spars-hall, in this county; and late fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.---At Reading, after a long illness, Thomas West, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

BUCKINGHAM.

Died.] At Thornton-hall, William Thomas Sheppard Cotton, esq. of Crakemars, in the county of Stafford, eldest son of Thos. S. esq. of Thornton-hall.

CAMBRIDGE.

Married.] Mr. John Daintree, of Fen Drayton, to Miss Mary Cole, daughter of Mr. Simon C. of Swavesey.

Died.] At Wisbech, Mrs. Mortha Barker, aged 64 years.---Aged 77 years, Mrs. Hunnybun, relict of Mr. H. coach-maker, near the Trinity church, Cambridge.---A, the same place, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. S. hair-dresser.---After a few hours illness, aged 33, Mrs. Sarah Brewster, wife of Mr. B. of Cowlinge, near Newmarket.---Mrs. Cory, wife of Mr. John C. and mother of Mr. William C. grocer of Cambridge.---At Little Wilbraham, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Butts, mother of the Rev. William B. rector of that parish.---At Newmarket, John Haylock, esq. of West Watting, in this county.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, Mr. J. Swindell, cotton manufacturer, to Mrs. Echals, widow, of the same place.---At Runcorn, Mr. Thomas Farrall, jun. of Frodsham, to Miss Jannion, only daughter of K. J. esq. of Runcorn.---At Gocstrey, Mr. J. Hocken-hall, steward to John Glegg, esq. of Withington-hall, to Miss Coups of Bamshaw-hall,

hall.—Mr. William Cornwall, of Liverpool, to Miss Martin, of Chester.—Prussia Solomon, esq. to Mrs. Cowap, of Nantwich.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Richard Davenport, printer, who for nearly 36 years, was employed in the office of Mr. Monk.—At Grappenhall, Mr. Richard Rawson, sen. aged 70.—Mr. Horton, of Nantwich.—William Thomas, esq. stamp distributor for this county.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Padstow, Mr. Augustus Mildrum, of that town, to Miss Hicks, of St. Minver, a very agreeable young lady, with a handsome fortune.

Died.] At the house of the Rev. James Coffin, in the parish of Linkinhorne, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Dr. W. of the royal navy hospital, Plymouth.—Mrs. Kendall, wife of Mr. K. of Padstow, who is very deservedly lamented by all her acquaintance: also, in the same town, Lieutenant Bishop, of the royal navy.

CUMBERLAND.

Birth.] At Netherby-hall, lady Catherine Graham, of a daughter.

Died.] At Wood, in the parish of Brigham, at an advanced age, Mr. Richard Allason, of that place.—At Hesketh New-Market, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. Timothy Twentyman, 59 years an inhabitant of that place; and formerly a considerable farmer there.—At Douglas, Mrs. Gillespie, widow, formerly of Cocker-mouth, at an advanced age.—At the same place, Mr. Richard Gelling.—At Wigton, Mr. Isaac Mandell, inn-keeper, at an advanced age.—At the Rev. Mr. Denton's, (at the vicarage, near Keswick) Mrs. Robson, aged 79, relict of the late Mr. R. of Grass-Garth; mother of Mrs. D. and sister of the late William Browne, esq. of Tullentire.—At Keswick, Miss Ashburner, aged 22; daughter of Mr. Miles A.—At Cockton, in the parish of Lamplugh, in the 28th year of his age, Mr. Lancelot Dickinson, of that place.—At Workington, Mr. Joseph Dodd, aged 36.—At the same place, Mr. George Hunter, aged 73.—Mr. John Collin, in an advanced age.—Mrs. Ann Lawrence, aged 74.—Mrs. Margaret Dawson, aged 73.—At Mockerku, in the parish of Loweswater, of a painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation, Thomas Harrison, esq. in the 49th year of his age, a captain in the royal navy. He distinguished himself in Keppel's engagement, on the 28th of May; and on the glorious 1st of June, under Lord Howe; and also in that of Lord Bridport, off L'Orient, in which his clothes were set on fire by a red hot ball. In private life, he was greatly respected by a numerous and genteel acquaintance, his death is sincerely lamented by all who knew him.—At Keswick, Miss Hall, aged 36, daughter of Mrs. H. of that place.—At the same place,

Mr. Mark Mayson, aged 35, son of Mrs. Sarah M.—At Birket-Mire, in St. John's near Keswick, Mr. John Braithwaite, aged 66.—At Threlkeld, Mrs. Mayson, aged 73.—At Cocker-mouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. Jane Grave, widow of the late Mr. Peter G. butcher.—Suddenly, at Cocker-mouth, Mr. Joseph Collison, at an advanced age.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Chapel in le Frith, Mrs. Baker, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation.—At the same place, Mr. Cornelius Pickford.—Aged upwards of 90, Mr. Humphrey Goodwin, of Waterswallows, near Buxton.—Mrs. Clay, of Derby, aged 71.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Stoneman, attorney, of St. Thomas, Exeter, to Miss C. Tanner, daughter of the Rev. W. T. of Crediton.—At Ivy Bridge, Mr. T. Lockyer, jun. of Plymouth, merchant to Miss Rivers, daughter of H.R. esq. of Stoford Lodge, near Ivy Bridge.—Mr. Robert Cross, jun., mercer and woollen-draper, of Exeter, to Miss Trewwman, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. T. printer, of that city.—Mr. A. Stogdon of Woodbury, to Miss Ann Read, of Withycombe Rawleigh.—Mr. C. Sanders, late of Exeter, but now of Bristol, merchant, to Miss Mary Barnes, third daughter of the Rev. R. B. archdeacon of Totness, and chancellor of the diocese of Exeter.

Died.] At his seat at Warleigh, near Plymouth, aged 74, Walter Radcliffe, esq. after a lingering illness. He is succeeded in his estates by — R. esq. of the Six Clerks' Office, in London.—At Tiverton, Thomas Pearse, esq. and a few days after, his son, the Rev. S. P.—At Hoxington, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Harvey, much respected by all his friends.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hogg, wife of Mr. T. H. of Appledore.—At Biddeford, at an advanced period of life, after having laboured under the most acute and lingering illness, which she bore with remarkable patience and Christian fortitude, Miss Catherine Meddon, sister to J. M. esq. of Winscott.—At Barnstaple, Mr. George Read, of that town; a man of the strictest integrity, and whose life was devoted to the practice of doing good.—At Plymouth, Mr. C. Saul, aged 50, after a lingering illness. He served with fidelity for many years as warehouseman to an eminent fruit merchant in Plymouth. From his punctuality and uprightness with the orange dealers of both sexes of the three towns, out of respect to his memory, the whole body, in deep mourning, attended his remains to the grave.—At Cotford-House, Sidbury, Mrs. Joan Jenkins, relict of the late Rev. W. J. vicar of Upottery, in the said county, universally lamented

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by her numerous family and friends, and particularly by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.—Monday, sincerely lamented, John Stoodly, esq. of Exeter.—Lately, Mrs. Prowse, wife of J. P. esq. of South Petherton, leaving six children to mourn the departure of an affectionate parent.—Lately, at Crediton, Mrs. Mackay, sister of the late Giles Yarde, esq. of Trowbridge, and wife of G. M. esq. of Shields, in the county of Aberdeen.—Lately, at Plymouth, aged 79, Mr. Walker, coach master. He formerly rode as a trooper in Elliot's light dragoons in the war of 1755, and for many years kept the King's Arms inn, in that town.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, Thomas Bozie, esq. to Mrs. Kellaway.—At Dorchester, Mr. T. Curtis to Miss Lane.

Died.] At Beaminster, in her 29th year, Mrs. Hine, wife of Mr. J. H. and daughter of John Collins, esq. of Horton, Somerset. She sustained a lingering illness with the utmost patience and resignation, and died in full expectation of eternal life; leaving three children to lament the loss of a tender and affectionate parent.—At Gussage, Miss Mary Randall, in the prime of life. She sustained with unexampled fortitude and resignation an illness of two years, and died with much calmness and composure.—In the 80th year of his age, William Richards, esq. of Warmwell, who acted for many years in the commission of the peace as a respectable magistrate. His loss will be lamented as a tender and indulgent husband, an affectionate parent, and a kind master.—At Sherborne, aged 64, Mr. James Hoddinott, well known, for many years, for his abilities as an auctioneer in that town and its neighbourhood.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Hoddinott, of Bruton, who has left a husband, and three children, to lament the loss of one of the best of wives and mothers.—After a long illness, which she bore with great resignation, Mrs. Crouch, wife of Mr. C. governor of the workhouse in Sherborne.—At Moretonhampstead, Mrs. Jane Alway, many years mistress of the White Hart inn, in that town, aged 70 years.—Friday, in an advanced age, Mrs. Yeatman, of Sherborne, who was a charitable and respectable character.—At Bridport, Mr. Henry Sellwood, brazier, of Sherborne.—Aged 30 years, Mr. John Tapp, maltster and brewer, of Dorchester. He spent the evening with some friends, appeared in perfect health, was very cheerful, and left the room in a high flow of spirits, but in a few minutes after, was found in an insensible state; and notwithstanding every medical aid was immediately procured, he expired about five in the morning.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Jarrow, Mr. Thomas Rowe, of London, to Miss Maria Stote Donnison,

of Horsley-hill, in this county.—At Bishopwearmouth, William Eyre, esq. of Warrington, Lancashire, to Miss Elizabeth Simpson, second daughter of C. S. of the Customs of Sunderland.—At St. Oswald's church, Mr. William Goodrick, carver and cabinet-maker, to Miss Tomasin Jopling.—At the same place, Mr. George Goundry, tallow-chandler, to Miss Alderson.

Died.] At Staindrop, Mr. George Newton, formerly a woollen manufacturer; which business he had declined for some years past, and after having with credit fulfilled every relative and social duty, he closed a regular, temperate, and useful life at the age of 75.—At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 69, Dr. Alexander, author of *The History of Women*.—At South Shields, Mr. Jeremiah Hart, auctioneer, much regretted.—At Durham, aged 64, Mr. Robert Shepley.—At the same place, greatly respected, Mr. John Patrick, merchant, aged 48, and one of the common council for the mercers' company in that corporation.—Aged 45, Mr. Robert Waugh, tinner and brazier.—At Newsum, near Staindrop, aged 90, Mrs. Dinsdale.—At Bishop Auckland, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Beckett, clock and watch-maker, greatly respected as a worthy upright man.—At Durham, aged 68, Mr. Thomas Hopper, upwards of 40 years a servant in the Earl of Errol's family.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Panfield, Mr. Cooke, of Earl's Colne Lodge, to Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. R. of Cowell-hall; and on the same day, Mr. John Cowell, of Shalford, farmer, to Miss E. Roberts, second daughter of the said Mr. R.—Mr. Joseph Armsby, to Miss Elizabeth Barker, both of Colchester.—Mr. William Hockley, of Witham, to Miss Finch, of the same place.—At Braintree, Mr. Tho. Messent, baker at Great Bardfield, to Miss Hill, of the same place.—Mr. Geo. Arnold, of Rochford, to Miss Allen, of the same place.—At Hazeleigh, Mr. Hayward, grocer and draper, of Maldon, to Mrs. Trapps, daughter of Mrs. Shuttleworth, late of Purleigh Barns, in this county.—Nathaniel Belchier, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Bryant, daughter of the Rev. E. B. of Newport, in this county.—Mr. John Green, farmer, of Weathersfield, to Miss Theodosia Osborn, third daughter of Mr. O. of Sible Hedingham.

Died.] Mrs. Moore, relict of the late Mr. James Moore, of Panfield; she was universally beloved in life, and as universally regretted in death; she was a devout christian, a faithful wife, an affectionate mother, a humane benefactress to the poor, and a kind and valuable friend to all those who were connected with her.—Mrs. Jay, of Purleigh.—Mr. John Clement, of the Hyde Farm, Little Bardfield.—Mr. Robert Street, of Chelmsford.—Mrs.

Joslin,

Joslin, wife of Mr. J. of Latchley-hall, Lindsell.—Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. Rob. B. of Witham.—Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Sam. Clark, of Hatfield Peverell, one of the people called quakers.—Mrs. Walker, of Chipping Ongar, much lamented by all her friends.

GLOUCESTER.

Married.] At Winstone, Mr. Stephens, a respectable farmer, to Miss Olive, both of that place.—At Bagpath, Mr. Price, maltster, of Uley, to Miss Holborne, daughter of Daniel H. of the former place.—At Berkeley, Mr. Wiltshaw, to Miss Cullimore, daughter of Mr. C. attorney at law, of Moreton, near Thornbury.—Mr. Cornock, to Miss Margaret Tretman, both of Dursley.—At Upton-upon-Severn, Wm. Leckey, esq. to Miss Lucy Baines, daughter of the Rev. R. B. rector of that place.—Same day at Gloucester, Mr. Philip Freeman, grazier, of Pompey Paradise, in the parish of Upton St. Leonard, to Miss Priscilla Baldwin, of Brockworth.—At Cheltenham, Mr. Thomas Arkle, to Miss Arkle, both of that place.—At Stow-on-the-Wold, Mr. Joseph Clifford, of Little Barrow, to Miss Brookes, of the former place.—John Merrott Stephens, esq. banker, to Miss Webb, daughter of Thos. W. esq. of the Berrow, in the county of Worcester.

Died.] At Berkeley, aged 76, Mrs. Parslow, relict of the late alderman P.—By the breaking of a blood vessel, at Pynton, near Berkeley, Mr. Merritt, an eminent farmer of that place.—At Fairford, Mr. Humphreys, baker.—At Grickstone Farm, Mr. Nicholas Iddols, a respectable farmer, and a truly honest man.—Mr. Morier, of Silver-street, Cirencester.—At Slimbridge, Mr. Caleb Daw, aged 70, a respectable farmer.—Mr. Peter Leversage, of Lypiatt, near Minchinhampton; a gentleman whose death is sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of Friends.—In the parish of Westbury-upon-Severn, in this county, much lamented, Mr. J. Dowding, a respectable farmer of that place.—At Nailsworth, in this county, after a long and painful illness, Miss Matilda Bartley, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. of Bristol; a most dutiful and affectionate daughter, and whose loss is deeply lamented by her relatives and friends.—After a short illness, Mrs. Agrilla Welch, of Hucclecote, near Gloucester.—On Saturday morning, at her house in Eastgate-street, Mrs. Catherine Charleton, relict of Shadrach C. esq. late of Gloucester.—Thomas Peterson, esq. of Mangotsfield, (late of Weston, near Bath) in consequence of a fall from his horse a few days before.—In the 73d year of his age, after a lingering illness, which he endured with great resignation and christian fortitude, Mr. Wm. Clarkson, of Alvington, in this county.—Much regretted, Mrs. Mary Baldwin, wife of Mr.

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R. B. of Brockworth.—Suddenly, at Ruardean, Mrs. Mutioe, farmer, late of that place.—On Thursday, at Frampton-upon-Severn, aged 79, Mr. John Pashley, an eminent engineer, late of Rotherham, in Yorkshire; a man of strict integrity, and acknowledged skill in his profession. He was engaged, in conjunction with the late celebrated Mr. Brindley, (under the patronage of the Duke of Bridgewater) in the projection and superintendence of several navigable canals of amazing difficulty; which, though nature seemed to have interposed insuperable obstacles, they completed with astonishing expedition. Since Mr. Brindley's death, he has had an active part in most of the principal canals in this kingdom. His death was occasioned by a cold which he contracted a few weeks since, whilst taking a survey and level, to ascertain the proper line for an intended navigable canal, which he was engaged to direct.

HEREFORD.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Gardner, of Ross, to Miss Williams, of Yalton, in the parish of Much Marcle.—At St. Peter's church, Hereford, Captain Thomas Skyrme, of the royal South Gloucester militia, to Mrs. Jarvis, Hereford.

Died.] Aged 52, Mr. Gamaliel Davies, printer. He was employed in the office of the Hereford Journal for upwards of 25 years, and during that period, was known to be absent from business only two days.—The Rev. D. Williams, curate of Dilwyn.—Mrs. Joseph Stephens, of the Comb.—Mr. J. Nicholas, attorney, of Hereford.

HERTFORD.

Died.] Captain W. Jackson, of the royal navy.

HUNTINGDON.

Married.] The Rev. W. Panchen, to Miss Mary Hyde Wollaston of Chislehurst, Kent.—The Rev. E. G. Charnock, of Allerton, to Miss Wallbank, of Uppingham.

Died.] At St. Neot's, in the 38th year of her age, Miss Day, sister to Mr. D. attorney, of that place. She was of an amiable and endearing disposition, possessing that sincerity of heart which few can equal. She bore a painful affliction for 9 years with the greatest fortitude, and resigned her breath, truly regretted by her friends and acquaintance.—Aged 52, Robert Dagley, esq. of Hartford, in this county, and late of Cheadle, in Staffordshire.

KENT.

Birth.] At Chatham, the lady of Sir William Burdett, bart. of a daughter.

Married.] At Maidstone, Mr. Thomas Holmden, of Eden Bridge, to Miss Martha Power, of the former place.—Mr. John Cutler, draper, to Miss Sophia Jackson, both of Maidstone.—Mr. Henry Waller, of Westwood Court, near Faversham,

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to Miss Hogben, of Boughton-under-the-Blean.—At West Malling, Richard Round, esq. of Stone Pits, to Miss Remellion Taylor, daughter of Charles T. esq. of New Barns.—At Ore, the Rev. Henry Hodges, son of the late Thomas Hallett H. esq. of Hempsted-place, Kent, to Miss Murray, eldest daughter of the late general, the honourable James Murray, of Beau Port, in Sussex.

Died.] At St. Paul's Cray, where she was on a visit, the dowager lady Hoghton, relict of the late Sir Harry H. of Walton Hall, near Preston, Lancashire.—At Teynham, universally regretted, the Rev. Mr. Jones, minister of that parish.—At his house on Maizehill, Greenwich, Peter Pegus, esq. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude.—At his house in St. George's Fields, Canterbury, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. Henry Kirkby, printer, and one of the proprietors of the Kentish Gazette.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At the Collegiate church, Manchester, Mr. William Cowdroy, jun. to Miss Martha Makin, daughter of Mr. Makin, of Salford.—Mr. William Boond, of Manchester, to Miss Clegg, of Salford.—Mr. John Mayo, jun. to Miss Mary Brierly, both of Salford.—At Liverpool, Mr. John Graham, of Manchester, silk manufacturer, to Miss Alice Whitfield, niece to the late Mr. William Getrey, cooper, of Liverpool.

Died.] Mr. Wood, father of Mr. Wood, tobaccoist, Hanging Ditch, Manchester.—Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. R. of Smithy-door.—Mr. James Seddon, Oldfield-lane, Salford, aged 84.—In the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Holford, relict of the late Mr. George H. and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. James Hill, minister of the gospel at Kirkpatrick, in Scotland.—Mrs. Jenoway, of Pendleton.—Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Mr. B. of Rochdale.—At John Gladstone's, esq. Anfield House, Mr. Anthony Warwick, merchant, of Liverpool, aged 59 years.—At Belle Vale, Gateacre, near Liverpool, Mrs. Whitwell, wife of Mr. John W. and daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Watt, of Warrington.—At Wavertree, near Liverpool, after a tedious illness, which he bore with true christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. John Plumbe, of Liverpool, sail-maker, aged 24, a young man greatly lamented by a respectable connection of religious friends.—After a short illness, Mr. John Lancashire, of Pole-Field, Prestwich—Mrs. Davenport, of Oldfield.—John Houghton, esq. of Prescott.—Aged 77, Mr. Rushton, relict of Mr. John R. wine-merchant, of Manchester.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. William Peel, to Mrs. Crampton, widow of the late Mr. C. of Nottingham.—At Whitwick, Mr.

Joseph Sketchley, of Ansty, to Miss Stinson, of the former place.—Mr. J. Barker, to Miss Gardiner, both of Leicester.—At Mountsorrel, Mr. G. Gee, of Ashby de la Zouch, to Miss C. Snow, of the former place.—At Loughborough, Mr. W. Griffin, of Wysall, to Miss A. Woodroffe, youngest daughter of the late Solomon W. gent. of Rempstone.

Died.] At Hemmington, Thomas Bentley, gent. in the 59th year of his age.—At Loughborough, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Francis Roott, aged 49.—At Nether-Broughton, Mr. William Skinner, late an opulent farmer of Tythby, Lincolnshire.—Mr. J. Sculthorpe, of Quorndon, in the 88th year of his age.—At Fleckney, Mr. William Grant, a considerable farmer and grazier.—Miss Eliza Harper, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. of Calthorpe.—At Ulverscroft, Mr. Roby, one of the chief constables for the hundred of West Goscote.

LINCOLN.

Married.] Mr. William Hewson, of North Thoresby, near Louth, to Miss Johnston, of Irby.—The Rev. Timothy Fish Foord, to the eldest daughter of Major Topham of Wold Cottage.

Died.] At Manly, near Louth, aged 43 years, Mrs. Welfit, wife of Samuel W. esq.—Aged 80, Mrs. Lowe, mother of Mr. Alderman L. of Stamford.—At his seat at Colby, near Lincoln, in the 74th year of his age, Benjamin Bromhead, late lieutenant colonel in the royal south Lincoln militia, and during 36 years an acting magistrate for the divisions of Kesteven and Lindsey.—Montague Cholmeley, esq. of Easton, near Grantham. His death was occasioned by a fit which seized him on horseback, and carried him most instantaneously from his surrounding and awe-struck friends. His character as a husband, father, friend, and landlord, was unequalled.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Gardiner, of London, to Miss Lucas, daughter of Mr. L. of Church-street, Monmouth.

Died.] At his house in the Market-place, after a very short illness, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. William Duberley, a respectable wholesale and retail draper, of Monmouth; who supported in public and private life, a character of the most irreproachable integrity; and while his social qualities will be long remembered by his friends; his premature fate will be deeply lamented by his widow and rising offspring, who are thus suddenly deprived of such a valuable friend.—After a short illness, Mr. Morgan, timber-merchant, of the Amberley, near Monmouth.—At Abergavenny, Mrs. Davies, widow of the late Mr. John D. permit-writer of Bristol.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Litcham, aged 68, much regretted,

gretted, Mrs. Collison, widow of the late Wm. C. esq. of Tittleshall.--The Rev. John Smith, M. A. formerly Fellow of Caius-coll. Cambridge, and many years vicar of Mattishall, in this county. This valuable vicarage is in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Caius college.--At Ipswich, vice-admiral Reeve. He went out in the forenoon in a single-horse chaise, on a visit to Sir Robert Harland. The horse became unmanageable, ran the chaise against a bank, and the admiral was thrown out, his neck was dislocated, and he instantly expired.--At London, aged 26, Mrs. Hurst, wife of Mr. Robert H. miller, of Witton.--At Mangreen-hall, aged 63, Mrs. Churchman, last surviving daughter of the late W. C. esq. of that place.--Mrs. Jeps, wife of Mr. Jeps, carpenter, in St. George's, Norwich.--In King-street, aged 72, Mrs. Monday, formerly of the Bell Inn, Norwich.--On Monday last died in Norwich, aged 55, Skinner Edward Russel, esq. third son of the late Wm. R. esq. of Burlingham, in this county.--At Aylsham, Mr. Robert Copeman, aged 63, many years land-steward to the late Earl of Buckinghamshire.--At South Repps, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. J. Carter, a respectable farmer of that place.--Aged 37, much respected, Mr. Thomas Sanctuary, of Castleacre.--Aged 78, Mr. W. Blomfield, many years a considerable butcher at Stoke Ferry.--Aged 45, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Case, wife of Wm. C. esq. of Lynn.--Aged 57, Mrs. Spratt, wife of Mr. Wm. S. farmer, at Hedenham.--Mr. G. Bacon, aged 18, son of Mr. D. B. Norwich.--Aged 86, Mrs. Gilman, wife of the late Mr. Rob. G. farmer, at Hockwold Wilton; and Mrs. Grimmer, wife of Mr. R. G. farmer, of the same place.--Aged 94, Mr. John Palmer, of Attleburgh; also his son Mr. Joseph Palmer, aged 53.--In the 13th year of his age, Henry Adam Murray, eldest son of James. M. esq. of Hingham.--Same day, aged 67, Mrs. Pitchford, sister of Mr. P. surgeon, of Norwich.--Same day, at Surlingham, aged 29, Miss Elizabeth Riches.--At Swaffham, Mrs. Benezet, relict of Claude B. esq. formerly major of the horse grenadier guards.--On Friday last, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. Benjamin Buck, of East Dereham; after a lingering illness, which he supported with patience and resignation.--Aged 34, Mr. Samuel Love, of St. Michael's at Plea.--Aged 54, Mr. Clover, of Aylsham.

NORTHAMPTON.

Married.] Mr. Mann, farmer, to Miss Blaide, both of Bainton.--At East Had-don, Mr. Jonathan Hickman, of Napton, Warwickshire, to Miss S. Sabin, of the former place.--Mr. Sturgeon, miniature painter, of Northampton, to Miss Jane

Robinson, daughter of the late captain R. of Twyford House, near Winchester.

Died.] Mr. S. Brown, of Northampton.--Mr. Ekins, of the same place.--At Peterborough, in the 89th year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Maxwell, relict of the late Robert M. gent. of Folksworth, in the county of Huntingdon.--At Peterborough, Mrs. Robertson, mother of Mr. R. manager of the Lincoln company of comedians.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Birth.] At Benton House, the lady of Charles William Bigge, esq. of a son.

Married.] At Tynemouth church, Mr. James Harvey, of Newcastle, to Miss Rachel Middleton, of Tynemouth.--Mr. John Armstrong, clock and watchmaker in the Side, to Miss Weatherston, daughter of Mr. John W. clock and watchmaker in the Wool-market, Newcastle.--Mr. Thos. Angus, printer, to Miss Waugh, both of Newcastle.--At Tynemouth church, Mr. Cuthbert Smith Fenwick, to Miss Mitcalfe, both of Dockway-square, North Shields.--At Berwick, the Rev. George Tough, minister of the High Meeting, Berwick, to Miss Susannah Richardson, eldest daughter of Mr. R. corn-merchant--At North Shields, Captain Thomas Taylor, to Miss Ann Coulson, both of that place.--At Tynemouth church, Lieut. J. Kelley, of the royal navy, to Miss Wanlass, Dockway-square, North Shields.

Died.] At Hexham, aged 82, Mrs. Kerr, relict of Thomas K. esq. of Wells, near Jedburgh.--At an advanced age, Thomas Johnston, esq. of Temple-hall, near Cold-ingham.--At Monkwearmouth, Mr. George Palmer, ship-owner.--At Monkridge, near Elsdon, much respected, Mr. Tho. Snaith, farmer, brother to the late Mr. John S. of Newcastle, merchant.--Much respected, aged 71, Mrs. Ellison, wife of the Rev. John E. of Newcastle.--Mrs. Stenvenson, relict of the late Mr. John S. cooper, Berwick; and mother of John S. esq. mayor of Berwick, and R. S. M. D. of Newcastle.--Mr. Samuel Darling, many years merchant in Berwick, but had retired from business.--Aged 57, John Nelson, esq. one of the twelve freemen of the borough of Sunderland.--At Seaton-sluiice, Mr. Wm. Mason, agent to Sir M. W. Ridley and Co.--Mr. Stephen Oxley, manager of the glass-houses belonging to Lord Delaval.--At Alnwick, Charlotte Isabella Leithhead, infant daughter of Mr. John L. of the same place, attorney-at-law.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] At Langford, near Newark, Mr. Leonard Towne, of Gainsborough, to Miss Turner, of the former place.--At Beverley, Thomas Hull, M. D. of East Retford, to Miss Moody, only daughter of Robert M. esq. of the same place.

Died.] The Rev. William Thompson, P 2 rector

rector of Colwick and West Bridgeford.—At Nottingham, aged 78, Mrs. Wyld, relict of the late Rev. Timothy W. rector of Beeston, near the former place.—At the advanced age of 96, Mr. John Wright, of Sutton, in Ashfield.—Aged 42, Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Rev. Magnus J. of Southwell.—At Muskham, the Rev. Samuel Fisher, aged 61, who was many years pastor of a Baptist congregation at Norwich and Wisbech.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Maple Durham, the seat of Michael Blount, esq. Edward Blount, esq. of Bellamore, in the county of Stafford, to Miss Wright.—Mr. Saunders, surgeon, of Charlbury, to Miss Sarah Williamson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. rector of Winwick, and prebend of Lincoln.—In London, Mr. Thomas Robinson, mercer, of Oxford, to Miss Rivington, of St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Died.] Suddenly, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. R. surgeon, Chipping Norton.—Aged 51, William Coles, upwards of 30 years bed-maker at Queen's College.—At his brother's house in London, the Rev. Mr. Wall, Fellow of Merton College.—At Beckley-park, Mr. Thomas Ledwell, aged 79.—After a long and painful illness, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Hewlett, wife of Mr. H. of Oxford. She was a kind affectionate wife and mother, a pious christian, and a sincere friend.—Mrs. Horseman, wife of the Rev. John H. rector of Souldern.—At Thame, Mr. George Lambert, quartermaster in the Oxfordshire regiment of militia.—Mrs. Dickenson, relict of the late Mr. D. of Oxford.—Mr. John Reynolds, coal-merchant, of Oxford, who deservedly bore the character of an industrious honest man.—At Thame, Mr. John Jaques, jun.—At Islip, aged 73, Mr. Joseph Bridgwater, formerly baker of that place, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude. His loss will be severely felt by the neighbouring poor.—At Piddington, aged 73, Mrs. Ann Cockerill, relict of the late Rev. J. C. many years resident minister of that place.—Aged 51, Mrs. Esther Terry, carrier from Oxford to Faringdon.—In the 50th year of his age, Mr. John Quartermaine, second butler of Trinity College, Oxford.

RUTLAND.

Married.] In London, Mr. Johnson, of Toilethorpe, to Miss Hunt, of Ryhall, in this county.

Died.] After a short illness, Miss Banton, of Oakham, aged 19 years.—Far advanced in years, Thomas Barker, esq. of Lyndon.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] By special license, at Aston, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon to Miss Charlotte Lloyd, of the same place. Among other testimonials of joy on the occasion, an ox

was killed, cut up, and distributed to the families of the labouring people in the neighbourhood, undressed; together with a hogshead of beer, to drink long life and felicity to the happy pair.—On Friday last, Mr. Job Bray, master of the Free-School in Welsh Pool, to Miss Jane Thomas, grocer, of the same place.—At Knockin, Mr. Isaacs Ratcliff to Miss Elizabeth Langford, of Sandford. . . . At the same place, Mr. J. Langford, of Sandford, to Miss Ann Ratcliff.—Mr. Williams, of Hadley, to Miss Clayton, of Mossey-green.—Mr. John Boote, jun. to Miss Baugh, both of Shrewsbury.—At Atcham, M. T. Griffiths, of Coalbrook-dale, to Miss Clayton, of the West Coppice.

Died.] At Market Drayton, Mrs. D'Avenant, widow of Thomas D. esq. and sister to Sir R. S. Cotton, bart. of Combermere Abbey, Cheshire.—At Wenlock, Mrs. Hinton, wife of Mr. H. formerly a grocer; and, two days after, Mr. H. each of them near 90 years of age. They were both interred in the same grave. . . . Aged 74, Mr. John Hall, Chandler, of Tamworth. . . . Mr. Michael Bromwich, of Olton End, in the parish of Solihull, aged 43. . . . After a short illness, Mr. Joseph Scott, grazier, of Brinklow.—At Bridgnorth, in her 58th year, much lamented, Mrs. Frances Zouch, late of Gattacre-park, near Enville. . . . At Oxenbold, Mr. Collings, an opulent farmer; universally esteemed as a truly worthy honest man. . . . At Mr. Rowton's, of the Mount, Mrs. Tudor, after a long and tedious illness, borne with real christian fortitude. . . . Mrs. Tongue, wife of Mr. T. of Hallon, near Bridgnorth. . . . At Osbaston, Mrs. Ratcliff, wife of Mr. R. . . . At Hook-gate, near Market Drayton, Mr. Gibbs.—Mr. Hayward, maltster, of Frankwell. . . . Mr. Vaughan, of St. John's Hill. . . . Mr. Dannerley, of Old Martin, near Oswestry.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. H. of the Three Tuns, Oswestry.—In consequence of a fall from his horse on his return from Ellesmere fair on Tuesday, Mr. Poole, miller, of Hadnal.—Mr. Hotchkiss, of Stew-green, near Stoke, in this county. . . . Mrs. Chirton, of Northwood, in this county. . . . Mrs. Bagnall, wife of Mr. B. of the Talbot Inn, Market Drayton, a kind and affectionate wife, a sincere friend, and much esteemed by her relatives and acquaintance. Also, at the same place, in an advanced age, Mrs. Painter.—Mrs. Newton, widow of the late Mr. P. N. of the White-Lion Inn, Whitechurch.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Birth.] The lady of Lieutenant Colonel Baillie, of a son.

Married.] At Westbury upon Trym, Mr. John Smith, of Yatton, to Miss Hannah Vowles, of Bristol.—In London, Philip Ledyard, esq. dry-salter, to Miss Ann Rositer, both of Bristol.—In the last-mentioned city, the Rev. N. Ruddock to Miss Gre-vile,

vile, daughter of the Rev. E. C. G. rector of St. Stephen's, and vicar of Clevedon.

Died.] At Taunton, Mr. Thomas Clitson Cole, an eminent surgeon of that place. The Public, in his loss, have to regret an useful member of society, and his death will be long deplored by his numerous friends and acquaintance.—At his lodgings in Bath, Henry Rumsey Williams, esq. of Crickhowell, in Breconshire.—In Bath, George Ring, formerly a baker, and celebrated as one of the first pugilists in the kingdom. He was rather under the middle size, but the quickness of his eye, the muscular power of his arm, and his general activity, brought him always off victorious, though opposed to men of far superior size and strength. To his method of fighting, Ward, Mendoza, Humphries, and other noted heroes of the fist, it is said, owed their celebrity, for he introduced what is termed the present *scientific* mode of combat. But the glory of George Ring was of short duration; hard blows frequently experienced, and a life of continued dissipation, brought on premature old age, poverty, and neglect; at a period when he ought to have been in the bloom of health and vigour, every "puny whipster" could "knock him about the scone, and he durst not tell him of his action of battery." As a contrast to the above character, we cannot avoid noticing that the celebrated George Maggs, whose fame rang through this county nearly 50 years ago as the champion of England, when he beat the noted Stephens, the naylor, in London, is now living in Bath, a hale, hearty, respectable old man; a handsome and venerable pile of stately ruins.—At his lodgings in Queen-square, Bristol, Robert Simmons, esq. late of the Island of Jamaica.—In the 70th year of his age, Richard Grinstead, esq. formerly an attorney, of Br.stol.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Births.] At Cheriton Lodge, the seat of Mr. Ridge, the lady of John Dewes, esq. of the 38th regiment, of a daughter.—At Southampton, the lady of L. H. Edwards, of a son.—At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, the lady of Lieutenant Trickey, of a son.—At Dresden, Mrs. Campbell, the lady of Alex. C. esq. of Gatcomb House, in the Isle of Wight, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Spearman, of Havant, to Miss F. Woodman, of Portsea.—Mr. Randall, of Southampton, to Miss Jordan, late of Gosport.

Died.] Richard Thorold, gent. an old and respectable inhabitant of Cowes, Isle of Wight.—At his house at Portswood Green, in the 69th year of his age, Walter Taylor, esq. most deeply regretted, as he was sincerely beloved by a large family and a numerous circle of friends; in his death the poor have lost a liberal benefactor, the country an active and ingenious supporter, and christianity one of its bright-

est ornaments.—Mrs. Allen, wife of James A. esq. of Lymington.—William Trodd, esq. of Romsey, in the 30th year of his age.—At Southampton, Mr. Walter Taylor, block-maker.

STAFFORD.

Married.] Mr. Alsop, surgeon, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Mountfort, of Beamhurst.—At Handsworth, Mr. John Hardeaman, of Great Barr, to Miss Griffin, of Walsall.—Mr. Charles Hart, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Minors, of Knypersley. Mr. Obadiah Mayer, of Newcastle, to Miss Turner, of the same place.

Died.] Mr. William Davenhill, upholsterer and cabinet-maker, of Wolverhampton.—Aged 67, Mr. Edw. Wright, clothier, of Forebridge, near Stafford.—Mr. Barber, surgeon, of Wolverhampton.—Aged 67, Mrs. Dudley, wife of Mr. Wm. D. builder, of Stafford.—Mr. Burrows, of Keelings-lane, in the Staffordshire potteries.—Mr. Booth, of Tunstall, near Newcastle.—At Tattenhall, after a lingering illness, Mr. J. Parrott, attorney, of Wolverhampton.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Grey to Mrs. Paxman, both of Ipswich.—At the same place, R. Wiltshire, esq. of New Bridge-street, London, to Miss M. Bleadon, daughter of John B. esq. of Stoke-hall.—Mr. Geo. Garrett, of the Angel Inn, to Miss Charlotte Threlfall, both of Woodbridge.—Mr. Christoph. Hildyard, to Mrs. Tanner, both of Stowmarket.—At J. Jerningham, esq.'s Haughey-park, Hugh Smythe, esq. third son of the late Sir Edward S. bart. to Miss Lucy Sulyard, daughter and co-heiress of the late Edward S. esq.

Died.] Suddenly, universally respected and regretted, Mrs. Ford, relict of the late Mr. Thomas F. of Ipswich.—At his son's house at Hunston, aged 77, Mr. Jas. Ellis, grocer, of Abbeygate-street, Bury.—In the 33d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Winkup, hair-dresser, near the Great Market-place, Bury.—At Norton, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Ship, mother of Mr. T. S. farmer, of the same place.—Much respected, aged 81, Mrs. Rush, of Earl Stonham.—Sincerely respected, aged 79, Mr. John Newport, of Hessel.—Greatly respected, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Skipper, of Beccles.—Much esteemed, aged 63, Mrs. Boldero, relict of the late Mr. William B. farmer, of Norton.—Aged 65, the Rev. William Holden, A. M. formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, vicar of Chatteris, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Isle of Ely, and Commissioner for the Redemption of the Land Tax.—Aged 92, Mrs. Grimsey, widow of Mr. G. late of Bury.—Mrs. Oliver, wife of William O. esq. Chief Magistrate of Sudbury, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with great resignation.—After a long affliction, much respected, aged 70, Mr. Samuel Fyson, farmer, of Laverth.—In the 68th year of his age, Mr.

Mr. Richard Lewin, sen. farmer, of Leverington.—At Copdock, Mr. Geo. Kerridge, jun. china and glass merchant, of Ipswich.—The infant son of J. K. E. A. Simpson, esq. of Shenfield.—Mr. Girling, surgeon, of Stradbroke.—Mr. Joseph Payne, formerly of the King of Prussia Inn, Bury.

SURREY.

Birth.] At Farley-hill, the lady of Capt. Pierrepont, of the Royal Navy, of a son.

Married.] At Chertsey, Mr. Edw. Carter, of Greenwich, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of the former place.—At Windlesham, Mr. Hughes, of Warwick, to Miss Williamis, of Bagshot.—Edward V. Utterson, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Brown, eldest daughter of Timothy B. esq. of Peckham-lodge.

Died.] In the 75th year of his age, at Beech-house, near Christchurch, Lieutenant-General James Francis Perkins, who was the last of that ancient family.—Capt. R. A. Mash, of Mitcham, late commander of the General Stuart East-Indian.—Mrs. Frances Campbell, wife of Mr. Stewart C. of Camberwell.—At his house on Stockwell-common, John Salisbury Hoare, esq. late of Honduras.—At Camberwell, Luke Sykes, esq. late of Upper Thames-street, aged 55 years.—At Stockwell, in the 21st year of his age, William Blackborrow, esq. youngest son of the late William B. esq. of Clerkenwell.

SUSSEX.

Birth.] At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Leslie, of a son.

Married.] Mr. T. Attree, second son of W. A. esq. of Brighton, to Miss Wakeford, eldest daughter of Wm. V. esq. of Empshott, Hants.—At Chichester, Mr. Charles Cooper to Miss Maria Philpott.—Mr. Hammond to Miss E. Mitchell.

Died.] Mr. J. H. Kinsleside, son of the Rev. Mr. K. of Angmering.—Aged 72 years, Mr. Woodhams, of Westham, near Pevensey, yeoman. Mr. Woodhams was in the act of receiving the sacrament, at church, when he was taken ill, and died before he could be conveyed to his house.—In childbed, aged 38 years, Mrs. Jenner, wife of Mr. J. farmer, of Whasbourne, in Chailley. Mrs. Jenner has left four young children to lament her loss.—At Beckley, in this county, Mrs. Hannah Piper, widow, aged 95 years.—At her house at Dichling, Mrs. Mary Wilson, a maiden lady, sister of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Ashurst. The death of Mrs. Wilson will be severely felt and greatly deplored by the poor in her neighbourhood, to whom she was a humane and generous benefactress.—The Reverend Charles Smith, rector of Stoke, in this co.—Mrs. Wood, wife of James W. jun. esq. of Hiccksted.—At his house in the Cliff, Mr. Newman, ironmonger.—At Bright-helmstone, after a lingering illness, in the 7th year of his age, the Hon. Wm. Neville, youngest son of Lord Braybrooke.

WARWICK.

Married.] At St. Philip's Church, Mr. Edward Guest, High-street, to Miss Mary Cartwright, of Bull-street, both of Birmingham.—Mr. Thomas Lewis, maltster, Birmingham, to Miss Catherine Floyd, of Knowle, in this county.—The Rev. Mr. Carrell to Miss Jones, of Hanbury Academy.—Mr. R. Taylor, of Solihull, to Mrs. Blunt, of the same place.—Mr. C. Clifford, of Solihull, parish clerk, to Mrs. Povey, of the same place.—At Coventry, Mr. Walter, silk-man, of Jordan Well, to Mrs. Tirral, both of that city.—In London, Mr. James Goddard, of Coventry, to Miss Freeman, of Warwick-cutter, London.—At St. Martin's Church, Mr. Joseph Devis, of Barston, in this county, to Miss Sarah Boston, of Birmingham.—Mr. Edwards to Miss Mary Jukes, both of Dudley.

Died.] Suddenly, Mr. S. H. Vaughton, eldest son of R. V. of Ashfurlong, esq.—At her apartments in St. Paul's Square, aged 79, Mrs. Hammond, mother to Mr. H. surgeon, of Birmingham.—Mr. Thomas Walker, jun. letter-cutter.—Mr. William Thompson Hill, of Summer-lane.—Mr. Magenis, many years collector of the King's taxes; all of Birmingham. Aged 76, Mr. Adnott, many years a respectable farmer at Streetashton, in the parish of Monk's-Kirby, in this county. Mrs. Mogridge, wife of Mr. Samuel M. of Church-street, Birmingham.—Mr. W. Court, of Ashted-row, aged 60.—At Tottenhall, after a lingering illness, Mr. J. Parrott, attorney at law, of Wolverhampton.—Miss Perry, of Dudley.—Aged 85, Mr. Upton, of Barston.—Mr. James Brittain, surgeon, of Rugeley.—Aged 25, Mr. Masgreave, attorney at law, of the same place.—In London, Newsham Piers, esq. of Alveston House, in this county, aged 77 years.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] Mr. George Cartmel, of Preston Patrick.—At Lanclose House, in the parish of Orton, aged 74, Christopher Parkin; and, two days afterwards, Eleanor P. his wife, aged 75.—Mrs. Agnes Cornthwaite, relict of Mr. John C. of Moonshine, near Bigland Hall.—Suddenly, Mr. James Bullock, formerly of Wigan, game-keeper to John Birch, esq. of Broughton Lodge, near Cartmel.—Aged 56, the Rev. Wm. Danson, minister of Crosthwaite.—At Templeland, near Cartmel, advanced in years, Mr. Matthew Knowles.—At Kendal, Mrs. Eleanor Garnett, aged 91; Mrs. Patteson, 74; Mr. John Jackson, house-carpenter, 65; Mrs. Esther Miller, 75.—At Cowenhead, near Kendal, aged 25, Mr. Edward Branthwaite, late of Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, son of Mr. Edward B. formerly of Carlingill.—Aged 95, Mrs. Gawthrop, of Kendal.—Aged 52, Mr. William Fawcett, of the Bull's-Head inn, Kirkby-Lonsdale, butcher.

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE.

Births.] At his house in the Close, Salisbury, the lady of Thomas Raymond Arundell, esq. of a son.—At Charlton, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of a son.—The lady of the Rev. James Harrington, of Salisbury, of a daughter.—At Wishford, the lady of Captain Edward Griffith, of the Royal Navy, of a son.

Married.] At Bratton, Mr. E. Seagram, of Warminster, to Miss Ballard, only daughter of the late William Aldridge B. esq. of the former place.—At Salisbury, Mr. Clarke to Mrs. Easton, both of the theatre in that city.—At Figheldean, the Rev. James Williams, M. A. rector of Wivecot, Norfolk, to Miss Caroline Dyke, second daughter of William D. esq. of Syrencot, in this county.—The Hon. Mr. Smith to Miss Mary Tylee, daughter of John T. esq. of Devizes, banker.

Died.] At an advanced age, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. Thomas W. of Marlborough.—At Uphaven, Mr. Davidge, aged 96 years, universally respected in the neighbourhood.—At Devizes, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, Miss Axford, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas A. of Little Cheverel.—Mrs. Oakford, mother of Mr. O. attorney, of Salisbury.—At Biddestone, near Chippenham, in the prime of life, Mrs. Hume, wife of the Rev. James H. rector of West Kingston, and daughter of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph.—At Westbury Leigh, aged 85 years, Mrs. Edwards, mother of the late Bryan E. esq.—At Froxfield, of a decline, Miss Catharine Richins, of Marlborough.—Mrs. Eleanor Brown, of Manningford, wife of Edward B. esq.

WORCESTER.

Married.] Mr. Ellis, of London, to Miss Clark, of Palace-row, Worcester.—Mr. White, cloth-worker, to Miss Suffield, eldest daughter of Mr. S. sadler, both of Evesham.—John Edwards, esq. Commissary of Artillery, to Miss E. Penrice, of Droitwich.—John Offley, esq. of London, to Miss Julia Maria Glover, second daughter of Joseph G. esq. of Worcester.

Died.] Mr. George Nash, tanner, of Hartlebury.—At Great Hampton, near Evesham, Richard Fletcher, esq.—At Kidderminster, Mr. Joseph Baker, carpet-manufacturer.—Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. Joseph M. maltster, of Worcester.—Mr. William Stiler, needle-maker, of Astwood, near Feckenham.—At Bewdley, Robert Pardoe, esq.—Aged 87, Mrs. Griffin, wife of Mr. G. grocer, in the College churchyard, Worcester.—The Rev. Richard Phillips, of Droitwich.—At Powick, Mr. Edw. Dorrell, late of the Tything, near Worcester, coach-maker.—Mr. Joseph Pratt, auctioneer, of Knole-hill, near Evesham.—At Bewdley, Mr. John Freeth.—Mr. R. Slater, of Pershore.—Miss Ann Harris, of Wribben-hall, near Bewdley.—At Old Swinford, O. Dixon, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the coun-

ties of Worcester and Stafford, barrister at law, and one of the benchers of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.—At Seed-green, Thomas Sheward, esq. in his 66th year, a highly respectable character, and much lamented by his family and friends.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Gilyard Scarfe, to Miss Mary Weare, daughter of the late Mr. W. all of Leeds. . . In Wakefield, Mr. Kenyon, of Manchester, muslin-manufacturer, to Miss Atkin, of the former place. . . At Bradford, Mr. Clark, of Northowram, near Halifax, tanner, to Miss Mary Thornton, second daughter of Mr. Jeremiah T. of Little Horton, near Bradford.—At Hull, Samuel Robinson, esq. of London, merchant, to Miss Ann Lambert, youngest daughter of the late John L. esq. of the former place. . . Mr. Mallatratt, of London, to Miss Rhodes, of York.—Capt. Butler, late of York, of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Rockingham, to Miss Lucy Priestley, fourth daughter of Joseph P. esq. of White Windows, near Halifax. . . At Lancaster, Mr. Tait, wine and spirit merchant, in York, to Miss Sarah Russell, of Selby.—Mr. Thomas Sykes, silversmith, to Mrs. Hannah Hawksworth, both of Sheffield. . . On Thursday last, at Beverley, John Lockwood, esq. an alderman of that town, to Miss Sarah Dickens, niece to Mr. Alderman D. of the same place.—At Hull, Mr. John Fea, of that place, to Miss Bingley, daughter to Mr. John B. of Snaith, attorney-at-law.

Died.] Mrs. Lupton, wife of Mr. A. L. of Leeds, merchant. . . . Mrs. Garnet, wife of Mr. G. woolstapler, of the same place. . . . Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. M. of Horsforth.—In consequence of a paralytic stroke, Mr. James Brennand, of Leeds, hatter, hosier, and auctioneer.—Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. S. of Grove-place.—At Bristol Hot-Wells, Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. John L. of Leeds, merchant.—Mr. John Lister, of Halifax, dyer. . . In the 69th year of his age, much regretted, Mr. John Camidge, many years organist of York cathedral. . . . Same day, aged 85, sincerely regretted by his family and friends, Mr. Allen, of Leyburn, father of Mr. R. A. surgeon, of York.—At Doncaster, aged 49, Lieut. Winskill, of the 3d West York Militia. His remains were interred on Wednesday with military honours, on which occasion a great concourse of people attended.—Aged 31, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. Wm. B. of Wakefield.—Mrs. Catherine Witham, aged 88, relict of . . . W. esq. of Cliff, near Pearcebridge.—Aged 68, Tho. Lang, of Wakefield, esq.—At Bedale, Thomas Frankland, esq. regretted by a numerous acquaintance, but particularly by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.—At Gainsborough, aged 41, Mr. Leon. Hawkesley, of that place, wine-merchant.—At her house in York, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs.

Mrs. Leedes, sister to the late Thomas Arthington, of Arthington, and relict of Edw. Leedes, esq. of Rhoydes Hall, in this co. She was a lady of exemplary piety and benevolence, and her death, while it is deeply lamented by her friends, will be severely felt by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.—Miss Sheepshanks, eldest daughter of the Rev. William S. prebendary of Carlisle, and minister of St. John's Church, in Leeds. Her good understanding, her amiable disposition, her affectionate heart, and her exemplary performance of the relative duties of a daughter, a sister and a friend, will make her long and deeply regretted.—At Camerton, in Holderness, aged about 60, Mr. George Whitfield, late of Hornsea; well known in the sporting world.—At Whitby, aged 60, Mrs. Holt, wife of John H. esq. of that place.—At Ruswarp, near Whitby, John Ward, esq. of the former place, at an advanced age.—At his seat at Old Malton Abbey, aged 79, George Watson, esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the North Riding.—After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Holmes, wife of the Rev. Edmund H. of Millington, near Pocklington.—Aged 73, after a long illness, highly respected, Mr. George Wallis, of Hull, a celebrated gun-smith; and proprietor of a very extensive museum, consisting of one of the best collections in this part of the kingdom, of ancient coins and medals, and several other valuable antiquities.

WALES.

Died.] At Cardigan, at an advanced age, the Rev. David Davis, rector of Llandewy Brefi, and curate of Tremen, in that county.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Lochwinnoch, Robert Carswell, aged 80 years. He was a native of Ireland, but left it about 40 years ago, and came to Lochwinnoch, where he resided till his death. He wrought, as a labourer, to any who employed him, but would not take more than twopence a-day and his victuals, and fourpence during harvest.—He lived in a cot-house, into which he scarcely would admit any visitor. He was not able to work for about two years, during which time he lived in the utmost penury; greens, wild herbs and potatoes, were his ordinary food, and had it not been for a neighbouring farmer, whom he sometimes visited, it is likely he would have starved himself. When his house was inspected, after his death, there were found, in several small baskets suspended with cords from the roof, provisions of different kinds, butter, flesh, &c. all perfectly spoiled. A little barrel was hung up in the same manner with meal, which had been kept for years. His bed-cover was of rushes sewed together; his seat was a piece of turf, with the root of an old tree for its back. Not wishing to encourage visitors, there was no

other seat in the house. There were two chests, one filled with clothes, though he would by no means permit a pair of blankets to be taken out during his illness. In the same chest there was found a guinea in gold, with 19l. in silver: the guinea he brought from Ireland. In three or four small holes in the floor, near the fire-place, was found upwards of 3l. partly in copper. The other chest contained old books. He has been known to borrow books, copies of which were found in the chest, wishing, no doubt, to spare his own, and to use those of others in preference. He was never married.—At Edinburgh, Sir John Whitefoord, of Whitefoord, bart.—At Daruhill, Vice Admiral Sir George Home, bart.

IRELAND.

Died.] At his house in Belfast, Mr. Jas. Weir, a truly honest man. A very singular instance of intrepidity was shewn by this gentleman at the commencement of the late American war, when on his way from the West Indies to Liverpool:—The ship in which he was, belonged to him; besides, his *all* was on board. On entering the chops of the channel, they were captured by an American privateer, who took out the whole of his hands, except himself, a man, and a boy, and, in lieu thereof, put on board two officers and 30 men, belonging to the privateer, with a quantity of arms; after which they parted from the privateer, and shaped their course for the coast of North America. When within a day's sail of Boston, this little party seized the arms chest, ordered eight of the privateer's crew that were on deck forward, until they closed the hatches upon the officers and the rest who were below; and those three kept the deck, day and night, for five weeks, until they brought the ship and cargo safe into Liverpool. Upon this extraordinary occasion, his conduct was marked with the height of justice and humanity; for, of the eight who were upon deck when he retook his ship, four were regularly permitted to go below for rest and refreshment, and, upon their arrival at Liverpool, he procured leave for the officers to walk about, and had the prisoners sent home upon the first exchange that took place between Great Britain and America, restoring to each every thing they had brought on board as private property.—In Dublin, aged 112, Mrs. Lindsay; longevity had rendered her some time indigent, having outlived the leases of some houses which produced her an annuity.—Happily the arrival of the benevolent Countess of Hardwicke, in Ireland, extricated her from distress; for, among her Ladyship's numerous acts of charity, she constantly ministered to the wants of this old gentlewoman, rendering her as comfortable as in her best days, and allowing her wine, which was necessary to cheer the spirits of drooping age.—Mr. Nickle, of the Belfast Hotel.

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